THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 9TH JANUARY.

WE THANK Mr. Antram for a copy of the illuminated Sheet Almanac of the Positive Government Security Life Assurance Company for 1882. It is in the shape of a blotting paper-book.

WE ARE GLAD to observe that the prospects of our graduates are brightening up. Under Major Baring's direction four clerkships in the Financial Department have been given away by public advertizement to graduates of the Calcutta University. The Bengal Office in making appointments to the Subordinate Executive Service now-a-days gives greater preference to graduates, and the Director of Public Instruction also backs them. This is as it should be. With a view to encourage the employment of University graduates and undergraduates in the ministerial service, the Lieutenant-Governor, we understand, has appointed a Committee under the presidency of Mr. Croft to draw up some rules and instructions on the subject. The question of the employment of Eurasians has also been referred to this Committee.

THE ORIENTAL MISCELLANY for January is very interesting and readable. The paper entitled "A page from the diary of a late Pleader" promises to be particularly interesting.

THE ACADEMY hears that 5,000 Babylonian tablets (many of them in an excellent state of preservation), discovered by Mr. Rassam in the mounds of Abu-Habba, are on their way to the British Museum. Abu-Habba is the site of Sippara, the Sepharvaim of the Old Testament. It is not impossible, adds our contemporary, that this find represents the library of Sargon I., whose date is commonly given as 2,000 B. C.

THE CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE makes the astounding statement, which it has received from Peshwar, that arms, supposed to have been stolen, were discovered to have been sold by the soldiers to whom they were entrusted. The Arms Act does not of course apply to them.

THE CHINGLEPUT CASE has been disposed of by the Madras High Court. The Court is of opinion that the Sub-Collector had power under the Act to issue summonses. The convictions in the cases of Sreenivasa Iyengar, Desika Charry and Narasima Charry, and Kustoori Iyengar are quashed, while the conviction in two cases against Narasima Charry and Alagasinga Iyengar are upheld.

WE OBSERVE that the little expeditionary force against the Abors have succeeded in establishing themselves at Bunjur and Nijamghat, and that, too, just in time to prevent the Abors migrating across the Dibong River in order to form a new settlement on the lower range of hills to the east of it and the Dikrang River.

THE EXHIBITION now opened at Lucknow, it appears, has a wide scope; it includes agricultural produce and implements, arts and manufactures. Discussions have been held on the selection of seeds, the possibility of introducing ploughs of European pattern, the prosecution of arboriculture, and the extension of well irrigation. Why is cattle-breeding left out?

TUESDAY, 10TH JANUARY.

AT AN IMPERIAL DURBAR held at Lahore Sir Robert Egerton, the Lieutenant-Governor, thus referred to the education question:

The objects of the promoters of the University and of the scheme of education which they advocate, and which Government has approved, are apparently misunderstood by some persons, and I may take opportunity to state that the fears which these gentlemen entertain, that the study of English is to be discouraged, and that it is intended to confer degrees bearing the same name upon those who pass in English and those who pass in Vernacular, are unfounded. The advantages which a knowledge of English confers upon those who possess it, are numerous enough to prevent the study of that language from being neglected. Those students who desire to take degrees which have been heretofore given to those who have prosecuted their studies in English, will still be required to pass in English; but for those who have studied in the vernacular, and who desire to obtain proficiency in Oriental classical languages rather than in English suitable recognition will be provided, and appropriate titles will be granted after due examination. There is nothing in this scheme which brings English and Oriental studies into conflict. There is, we believe, ample room for encouragement of both the lines of study, but there is no doubt that the encouragement of a higher education through the medium of Oriental classics and Vernacular languages is likely to diffuse knowledge amongst the population far more than can be done by means of English.

Again:

"Those students who desire to take degrees which have been heretofore given to those who have prosecuted their studies in English, will still be required to pass in English."

We have no objection to Anglo-Oriental education. What we say is that for some years to come education in English must have predominance in this country, if our Government wishes to elevate the people in the scale of civilization.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us as follows:

The enclosed maxims are taken from a work which is more often read for amusement than instruction—Cervantes' immortal Romance "Don Quixote." It should be borne in mind that the hero of that novel is a monomaniac on the subject of "Knight Errantry." High-souled, wise and loyal gentleman as he was, he erred by forgetting that in the sixteenth century the days of Chivalry were already past; and that its scope and essentials were utterly out of place amid the sordid materialism of modern life. Take him off his hobby and he discourses most excellent words of wisdom; as, for example, the following precepts with which he provided his faithful Squire Sancho Panza, who was on the eve of starting for his shadowy "Government." The maxims richly deserve to be studied by *all* "hakims," and to be framed in letters of gold in every Court of Justice in this country. Thinking that they may interest some of your numerous readers, I have ventured to send them for republication.

"A Subscriber."

Don Quixote's, Advice to Sancho Panza before he (Sancho Panza) went to his Government.

First, my son, fear God: for to fear Him is wisdom; and being wise thou canst not err.

Secondly, consider what thou art, and endeavour to know thyself which is the most difficult study of all.

Be not under the dominion of their own will; it is the vice of the ignorant who vainly presume on their own understanding.

Let the tears of the poor find more compassion, but not more justice, from thee than the applications of the wealthy.

If, perchance, the scales of justice be not equally balanced, the error may be imputable to pity, not to gold.

Whenever equity may justly temper the rigour of the law, let not the whole weight of the latter bear upon the delinquent; for it is better that a Judge should lean on the side of compassion than of severity.

If, perchance, the cause of thine enemy come before thee, forget thy injuries and think only of the merits of the case.

Let not private affection blind thee in another man's cause; for the errors thou shalt thereby commit are often without remedy and at the expense of both thy reputation and fortune.

When a beautiful woman comes before thee to demand justice consider maturely the nature of her claim without regarding either her tears or her sighs, unless thou wouldst expose thy judgment to the danger of being lost in the one and thine integrity in the other.

Revile not with words him whom thou hast to correct with deeds: the punishment which the unhappy wretch has to suffer is sufficient without the addition of abusive language.

When the criminal stands before thee, recollect the frail and depraved nature of man; and, as much as thou canst without injustice to the suffering party, show pity and elemency; for though the attributes of God are all really adorable, yet his mercy is more shining and attactive in our eyes than his justice.

If thou observest these precepts, thy days will be long and thy fame eternal; thy recompense full and thy felicity unspeakable. Beloved of all men, thy days shall pass in peace and tranquillity; and when the inevitable period comes death shall steal on thee in a good and venerable old age; and thy childrens' children with tender and pious hands shall close thine eyes. (Don Quixote, Book III. Cap. 42.)

WE ARE EXCEEDINGLY sorry to record the death of Mr. L. Schwendler, Electrician to the Government Telegraph Department. He was a scientific man of high attainments. To his earnest advocacy and unremitting exertions Calcutta owed its Zoo.

MR. W. S. AYRTON, the Acting Consul at Newchang, reports that in Mantchuria and the neighbouring provinces of the Empire, there has this year, been a large increase in the amount of opium planted; and the cheapness of the native drug has enabled it to supplant the Indian drug in the Newchange Market, "to the extent of some 75 per cent." We commend the above to the Anti-Opium Association of England.

THE FOLLOWING is going the round of the papers: Why is Gladstone like a potato? Because he is always in an Irish Stew!!

THE EARTH-QUAKE on the 31st December was felt more in Madras than in Bengal. The shocks at Madras followed one another in rapid succession for about 4 minutes. In the upper floors of houses the vibration was most disagreeably apparent. Furniture moved, or creaked; bottles shook and knocked against one another; windows rattled; suspended lamps swayed; and late sleepers were roused with a start, declaring that somebody had shaken their beds.

THE GERMAN Reichstag is composed of 340 members, who are opposed to the present policy of Bismark,: 112 Ultramontanes, 85 Conservatives, 116 Poles, 15 members from Alsace and Lorraine, who wish these provinces to be a part of France, and 12 Socialists.

WEDNESDAY 11TH JANUARY.

A CAPTAIN OF THE Salvation Army was recently committed to Spalding Gaol for ten days, in default of paying 5s. fine and 9s. 6d. costs, for singing a hymn in Boston Streets. We commend the above to missionaries militant of Calcutta.

WE HAVE MUCH pleasure in reproducing the following from the *Statesman*: "Mr. John Lambert, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, who will be decorated with the Companionship of the Order of the Indian Empire, is an officer of over twenty years' standing. He entered the gazetted grade of the Bengal Police in 1863. His abilities attracted the notice of the Government of Bengal, at whose suggestion he was placed in charge of the large and responsible district of Patna during the critical time of the Wahabee intrigues. In this capacity he distinguished himself and was rewarded with the appointment of Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta. During the visit of the Prince of Wales, Mr. Lambert's services were much appreciated by Lord Northbrook who acknowledged them in high terms. After the Prince's departure the appointment of Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay was offered to Mr. Lambert, but why he did not accept it is known to himself. During Lord Lytton's regime there were political matters which, though not generally known, were very successfully worked by Mr. Lambert, and the Foreign Department, which has so greatly benefited by his services, recommended the bestowal of a higher distinction than the C.I.E. which has, however, been kept back for the present. This decoration is not in acknowledgment for any police services, but for those to the Political Department."

FULL PARTICULARS have now been recieved of the burning of the Ring Theatre, at Vienna. It is estimated that about nine hundred lives were lost in the fire. The calamity appears to have been due to a combination of carelessness and recklessness. The police, it is stated, imagined that the whole of the audience had left the house, and locked the doors without ascertaining if any one was inside. Eye-witnesses state that many persons lay half suffocated behind the locked doors, and that they could have been saved had any one supposed they were there. The firemen too, busied themselves with the stage alone, and neglected the galleries, where they supposed no one remained behind.

CENTRAL CHINA has been visited by a typhoon. One town is reported as having been swept away and about 3,000 persons drowned.

WE LEARN with deep regret the death of Mr. W. Crumm, a member of the firm of Messrs. Graham and Co. Although he had not been long in this country, still he distinguished himself greatly by his intelligence and public spirit. The *elite* of Calcutta paid their tribute of respect to his memory by following the funeral *cortege*. He was the Sheriff of Calcutta last year.

A MEETING was lately held at the Mansion House, to take steps for the defence of property in Ireland. On the motion of the Duke of Sutherland, it was resolved to form a committee to assist the Lord Myor in carrying out the object. Is it not the duty of Government to protect life and property? Does not the establishment of this Society imply that the Government is unable to do its duty? We should, however, be sorry to believe this.

MR. LABOUCHERE, in addressing his constituents at Northampton stated that he had Mr. Gladstone's

assurance that the Government will, next Session, support the application of Mr. Bradlaugh to take the oath. So there will be a fresh edition of the Bradlaugh scenes in Parliament. We hope the Government will this time settle the matter satisfactorily.

THURSDAY, 12TH JANUARY.

RAJA RAMPAL SING, who has lately returned to this country, we are glad to observe, continues to take a lively interest in public matters. In a letter to Mr. Gladstone he says:

Now the English go to India. They fill all the important posts, for which they take Indian money and when they have made their fortune they return to England to spend it. Now Sir, to me it seems that the result of this must be to make India poor and keep her poor. England has done much for India, as every intelligent native knows, and is ready to admit; but still what I complain of is an evil, and I ask you, Sir, if you, in your wisdom, can find a way to remedy it.

Again:

Why should there not be representatives of India sitting according to their ranks in the Imperial Parliament, and if the order of nobility is still to exist, why should not a fitting place be found within it for an Indian Raja.

Mr. Gladstone has courteously acknowledged this letter and referred it to the Secretary of State for consideration.

WE HAVE received a letter highly complimentary to Mr. H. L. Harrison as Magistrate and Collector of Midnapore. The writer, who evidently holds a respectable position in the Government service, says that an officer of such distinguished merits and generous sympathies for the people of this country should not be lost in the little Peddlington of Calcutta. But would our correspondent bar the promotion of Mr. Harrison because he was so useful to Midnapore? A Commissioner's pay is less than what he draws as Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation.

REFERRING TO THE MEMORIAL of the inhabitants of Jonye praying for an alteration of the alignment of the Scurapoli-Tarkessur line, a correspondent says that the alteration will make the line less lucrative. He is of opinion that it ought to pass through the centre of the Hooghly District, and be made accessible to the people of the district for visiting the Courts on business, that it should touch the great marts and places of trade in the district, and that the construction would cost less.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us to say that the earthquake was felt at Chittagong on the 31st ultimo at 7-30 A. M. He says that there were 5 distinct shocks continuing for not less than 3 minutes.

WE ARE REQUESTED TO state that Her Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to signify to the author Babu Shibchunder Bose her acceptance of a copy of "The Hindoos as they are," which has been placed in the Royal Library, Windsor

WE HAVE received a letter from Chundipore near Bagnan in the Howrah district, eulogizing Mr. C. E. Buckland, the Magistrate, for his kind efforts to promote the good of the public. First and most important of Mr. Buckland's services, says our correspondent, is the securing of the application of the Road Cess raised in Howrah to the benefit of its people; the second the re-opening of the Ferry at Khadinaw, the closing of which had led to the reduction of the number of pupils of the English School at Bagnan; the third the measures taken to make the establishment of the Bagnan Charitable Dispensary an accomplished fact.

WE HAVE received a *verbatim* report of a speech which Raja Rampal Sing of Oudh made at a private meeting held in the house of Moulvi Ferrajuddin, Sub-Judge of Cawnpore. We wish we could spare space for the speech *in extenso*, but we are obliged to content ourselves with noticing one statement contained in the speech. The Raja boldly avowed his disbelief in the religion of his ancestors, for which he has suffered ostracism. He had spent some years in England and now expressed his settled purpose of re-visiting it and making it his permanent abode in the hope that at no distant date he will be able to render substantial services to his countrymen "as one of their representives in the English Parliament." We wish him success.

A CORRESPONDENT, evidently a candidate at the last B. A. Examination in the Calcutta University, thus remarks on the character of the examination, which he says was unfair to the candidates:

In literature, among the four prescribed text-books, Bacon's Essays is the most important and Blackie's "Self Culture" holds the lowest place. Yet the paper in English prose was mainly taken up with questions from Blackie, in one of which the candidate was required to give Hume's and Blackie's words *verbatim*. In mixed Mathematics a question was given in Hydrostatics from Besant's work on the subject not included in the Course; in physics in the paper on Electricity and Magnetism, the 7th question, bearing 12 marks out of 75, required the candidate to describe the magnetometer which does not occur in the prescribed text-book; in Electricity which hitherto occupied an important place only three questions out of 10 in physics were given for which only 18 marks were assigned.

WE ACKNOWLEDGED last week the receipt of a copy of the Second Annual Report of the Barripore Public Library. The Library with very limited resources is doing well.

FRIDAY, 13TH JANUARY.

WE HAVE received the following from the Press Commissioner's Office:

News received from Kandahar dated 5th January—General Feramoz Khan has come from Pusht-i-Rud and takes command at Kandahar from Brigadier Gholam Haidar, ordered to Kabul. Six Turkomans have arrived at Kandahar from Herat with four horses as presents for the Amir, and propose going to Kabul to present them. They are said to have asked permission for the tribe to settle in Bara Murghat, Khushk and Baighiz. They speak of the great contentment of the people and troops under Abdul Kuddus; and mention no disturbances. Attempts are being made at Kandahar to collect arrears of revenue from various quarters. Heavy snow falling in Quetta on 10th.

A CORRESPONDENT at Puri thus writes to us about the recent earthquake:

It is stated that on the 31st December last there was an earthquake throughout the Madras Presidency and it is said to have commenced from the north-east. But I learn that the shock was felt from Jajpur, a Sub-division in the district of Cuttack, and it had taken place at about 7 A. M. At Jajpur the shock was so smart that the houses and trees shook for about 3 minutes and the people immediately vacated their houses. Thus all were in imminent danger. The stone wall of the Temple of Biroja Thakurani at Jajpur has fallen down by the shock, and also a large *Bar* tree which crushed down a cow, while she was grazing under it. Besides, there has been fortunately no injury to human life and property. Here at Puri the shock was rarely felt. At Cuttack too the shock was severe and felt throughout.

WE THANK the proprietors of the *Oudh Punch* for a set of the Cartoons, which appeared in that comic journal. Done by native artists they are very creditable. There is a combination of the art of the West with the taste of the East. Some explanatory notes in English are annexed to each cartoon.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:

Long before the British supremacy was established in this country there existed a road forty miles in length which connected the two most ancient towns of Bengal, Burdwan and Nuddea. This road was the only thoroughfare used by the Rajahs of these places for interchange of friendly intercourse and other purposes. There was likewise a large goods and passenger traffic on the road in question.

But this road has fallen into a deplorable state of disrepair. What are the local authorities about?

THE LAST BENGAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT has the following about Babu Krishna Chundar Roy's English Phrases and Idioms:

The best work in Bengali and English written during the year was Babu Khrishna Chunder Roy's *Phrases and Idioms*. It is a well arranged dictionary of English phrases and idioms, explained clearly in English and Bengali, and illustrated with quotations from the works of the best modern English writers. It is a work of thought and labour, which is sure to be of use to Indian school-boys, and which certainly forms a valuable addition to the stock of good school-books in this country.

SATURDAY, 14TH JANUARY.

WE HAVE received from Mr. Foster, Lahore, an interesting paper on horse-breeding in India. He belonged to the late Inland Customs Department. We think the paper is of sufficient importance to be referred to to the Remount Committee for report.

IT GIVES us great pleasure to notice that the Native Bar of Dacca did their retiring Sub-Judge Babu Gunga Churn Sircar the honor of presenting him a farewell address and entertaining him at an evening party held on the eve of his departure, at which the *elite* of Dacca both Native and European were present. The demonstration, writes our correspondent, was almost unprecedented. It was well deserved.

A CORRESPONDENT from Burdwan asks—"Is there no remedy for the growing evil of procrastination in the hearing of criminal suits by our Moffussil Judicial officers. It is not unfrequent that a case is postponed from day to day for over two months to the great inconvenience, annoyance and hardship of both the accused and the witnesses." Are High Court circulars a dead letter?

WE HAVE been favoured by the Bengal Office with a telegram from Bombay explaining the Bombay telegram of the 7th instant. Foreign Ports mean any port not Egyptian.

WE HAVE received from the same source another telegram to the effect that the Alexandria Sanitary Board has decided that passengers for Egypt from India and Aden cannot perform quarantine at Tar without being compromised by pilgrims there, they therefore will have to proceed to some foreign port to purge themselves.

IN OUR acknowledgment of books and pamphlets in our issue of last week mention was made of an Urdu publication named Tulifae-Sokhan. The author's name was wrongly given as Syed Ameer Ali Khan Bahadur for Moulvi Ashruffuddin Ahmed of the Hooghly Emambarah. We are sorry for the mistake.

WE LEARN from a statement from the Press Commissioner's Office that the actual amount realized from the sale of Bengal Opium up to date is Rs. 6,27,08,697, which is better than the estimate by Rs. 1,57,08,697. The proceeds of the Bombay or Malwa Opium have amounted to Rs. 1,75,62,125, and this amount is more than the estimate by Rs. 40,48,875. The opium surplus will pave the way to the repeal of the cotton duties.

THERE WERE 302 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 7th January, of which 30 were from cholera, none from small-pox, 107 from fever, 40 from bowel complaints, 7 from accidents and suicides, 29 from pthisis and asthma, 10 from convulsions, 10 from spleen diseases, 25 from tetanus, and the rest from other causes. Eleven children were still-born, 57 died at the age of 15 days and under and above 15 days and under one year, 47 died at the age of 60 and upwards. Among non-Asiatics and mixed races the deaths were 13. The average of daily mortality was 43·1.

A BILL has been introduced into the Vice-Regal Council for the amendment of the Civil Procedure Code. Its chief object is to exempt from attachment the salaries of Government servants and Railway officers below Rs. 12 per mensem.

AT THE last meeting of the Vice-regal Council the Select Committee's report on Seditious Publications Bill was presented. The Committee do not recommend any alterations.

A SOLDIER at Dinapur, named Good, it appears from the *Behar Herald*, was tried for causing the death of a Punkha cooly, whom he had given a blow. Surgeon Major Wilkes deposed that the immediate cause of death was congestion of the stomach and the small intestines, the result of diseases. Assuming the blow to have been given, Dr. Wilkes was decidedly of opinion that the death of the poor cooly next day was a coincidence (an unfortunate one it is true,) but nothing more. On the evidence of the Doctor and of a few native witnesses, who were contradictory, the Joint-Magistrate, who tried the case, discharged the defendant. The coincidence referred to by the Doctor was remarkable.

THE KUMBH MELA is attracting crowds of pilgrims to Allahabad. A million of people, it is stated, have already assembled on this occasion.

UNDER ORDERS of the Secretary of State the third class fare on the East Indian line will be reduced from 3 pies to 2½ pies per mile. The new arrangement has already come into force on the Jubbulpore Branch.

UNDER NEW Pension Rules a Native Judge of the High Court will be entitled to pension not exceeding Rs. 9,000 per annum, and an allowance of Rs. 700 a month when on furlough either in or out of India or on subsidiary leave.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, January 9—The *Daily News* in a leading article announces that the Cabinet have decided to refuse recognition of the claims put forward by the United States Government to the supreme control of the Isthmus of Panama and the Canal, as being contrary to international law and the Bulwer-Clayton Treaty.

10—Frequent Cabinet Councils have been held on the subject of Parliamentary procedure. It is believed the Ministry have decided in favour of a cloture by a simple majority of the House. Fifteen more marauders have been arrested in Ireland, The leader lately arrested, Macroom, has turned informer.

11.—Sir John Holker has been appointed a Lord Justice of Appeal. Extensive seizures of arms and ammunition have been made at Cork, Tralee, and Clonmell.

12—Sir Erskine Perry has been appointed a Privy Councillor.

13.—Mr. Gladstone, speaking at Hawarden, said the present Parliament was disposed to adopt effectual measures to benefit tenant farmers. Measures were necessary to cheapen and facilitate the transfer of land and also for county government, and local taxation. Everything, however, would depend upon the indispensable preliminary reform in Parliamentary rules.

Cairo, January 9.—In a collective note to the Khedive, the British and French Governments state that they consider that the maintenance of the Khedive's throne under the conditions that have been sanctioned by successive firmans, is the only possible guarantee for the maintenance of orders and prosperity. The note further states that England and France are closely associated in their determination to ward off by united efforts all causes of internal and external complications, and expresses a hope that this assurance will contribute to avert all dangers, and strengthen the Khedive's position.

10—In consequence of excitement and even consternation among the military party and notables, the Egyptian Government has decided against wide publicity being given to the Anglo-French collective note.

12.—The British Consul General has explained to the president of the Egyptian Council and Ministers that the collec-

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tive note was simply intended to re-affirm the Anglo-French alliance in view of M. Gambetta's accession to office.

Paris January 11.—M. Gambetta threatens to resign unless the *Scrutin de Liste* is voted.

RECENT RUMOURS of the death of the King of Burma have been contradicted by respectable Europeans who live in Mandalay. News reached Thyetmyo on the 11th that the King was recovering from his illness.—*Press Commissioner's Office.*

A CONSPIRACY has been discovered at Katmandu against the Prime Minister and his family. Numerous arrests have been made. It is reported that all is well.—*Ditto.*

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals: 1. Progress Report of the Forest Administration in Ajmere and Report of the operations of the Forest Survey for 1880-81. 2. Journal of the National Indian Association, No. 132, December 1881. 3. The Indian Ryot. By Abhoychurn Das, a ryot. 4. Cartoons from the Oudh Punch from 1877 to 1881. 5. East India Association, London, Programme of the Session 1881-82. 6. Messrs. Thacker Spink & Co.'s Literary Circular for December 1881. 7. Statistics of the working of the Railways in India for half-year ending 30th June 1881. 8. Paper on the Drainage of Memphies in the United States of America. 9. Land Tenures in Bombay, a paper read before the East India Association, by Alexander Rogers Esq. 10. Mr. C. Foster's Letter to the Government of India on a scheme for the improvement of Horse-breeding. 11. Representation of the Behar Landholders' Association on the Proposed Scheme of Local Self-Government. 12. Bunga-Durshun, a Bengali monthly, No. 88. 13. Arya-Durshun, Vol. VII, Nos. 3 and 4. 14. Messrs. F. W. Baker & Co.'s Furnishing Catalogue and Household Guide for 1881-82. 15. "Agnes" Dairy's Milk-Certificates. 17. Messrs. Gangooly & Co.'s Christimas Circular for 1881-82. 17. Sheet Almanac of the Norwich Fire Insurance Society for 1882. 18. Illustrated ditto of the Queen Insurance Co. for ditto. 19. Calendar with Blotting Pad of the ditto for ditto. 20. Sheet Almanac of the Positive Government Security Life Assurance Company for ditto. 21. Meteorological Record for March 1881 and Results of Autographic Registration at the Alipore Observatory, 1880.

WE ARE glad to notice that our open-handed townsman Babu Kallykissen Tagore repeated his annual charityto the inmates of the Alms House by distribution of food and clothing on New Year's Day.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1882.

THE DEBATE ON THE INLAND EMIGRATION BILL.

THE Bill has now been passed, and it would be a waste of time to dwell any longer on its defects. Bad as it is, it is now the law of the land, and must run its course until the whirlgig of time brings on a change. We cannot, however, allow the debate on it to pass into the limbo of oblivion without a few remarks. In theory the Indian legislatures are standing Committees for the framing of laws with reference to the wishes of the executive, sitting as judges or umpires whenever there is any antagonism between the wishes of the executive and the interests and well-being of the public. There never is, and never can be, any question of party,—of ins and outs,—and this is usually appealed to as a peculiarly beneficial trait in the character of our legislatures. In practice, however, the official members think it a point of honour to range themselves on the side of the executive, whenever there is a divergence of opinion between it and the public, and the latter consequently is usually driven to the wall. A notable instance of this was afforded in the Legislative Council of India when Mr. Minchin raised his voice against the Income Tax, and described some people as "the pack taking up the cry of the leading hound." In the Bombay Council the Adulteration of Cotton Bill, the Factory Bill, and other legislative measures afforded other instances, and in the Bengal Council the display of impatience and intolerance of public opinion has not been unfrequent. In the debate under notice this feeling of annoyance at opposition and public criticism was manifested in a very marked manner. Denunciations dire were hurled forth with unrelenting vigour at the heads of the opposi-tionists, simply because they happened to differ in opinion. "Dishonest" reported in some papers but modified in the *Englishman* into "discreditable," "dishonourable," "misrepresentation," "want of candour," "hardihood" of diction, "rhetorical weed" or "mud" danced in all the mazes of exuberant poetic imagination in the orations of the Honorable members to smother opposition. We would be wanting in respect for our august seigniors if we said so, and we do not for a moment believe the case was so, but had one of the speeches followed a brief which said, "No case; abuse the plaintiff's attorney," it could, taking into consideration the place and the occasion, hardly have been stronger. Hard words break no bones, and to us, who have been chained to the galley of journalism for a quarter of a century, they are as innocent as the passing breeze; but we do think they are not becoming the supreme legislature of the country, particularly when the premises on which they are based do not at all justify them. They are quite as bad as the pillorying of a copyist's blunder after the said blunder had been officially and duly rectified.* They serve, too, to detract from the respect which is due to the legislature of the country. It is certainly not desirable that any legislation of any Council should be compared with the slave law of America, but to prevent such comparison it is necessary that no legislation should be taken in hand which admits of such comparison. This necessity was not, we are sorry to say, borne in mind at the debate under notice. Take for instance the offence of inducing, cajoling, or kidnapping. The Parliament of Great Britian has ruled that it should require the highest punishment, short of hanging. In India it has to be expiated by rigorous imprisonment extending to seven years, but in the law under notice it has been provided that whenever it is committed in the interest of the tea-planter it should be let off with a small fine. We have never raised our voice against the circulation or transport of labour; we would be the last to offer any obstruction to personal liberty in disposing of labour to the best market; but we fail to perceive the propriety or the necessity of winking at, or touching with the softest hands, serious offences when committed under the name of circulation of labour. Doubtless the offence continues a penal one in the law; but the disparity of punishment shows that it has been looked upon with very different eyes under different circumstances. A Bengali adage says, "a horse has an a before it, and a waterpot has also an a before it, therefore the horse and the waterpot are the same," and on that line of argument alone can we say, that an offence liable to a small fine not exceeding 50 Rs. is the same with that which requires the highest punishment, short of hanging. It has been said that there is "ample provision in this Bill which allowed punishment for the offence of kidnapping." It may be so, but we have failed, after diligent search, to find it. The word "kidnapping" does not occur in the Bill, and "inducing" is covered by a fine of 50 Rs. as aforesaid. The only, provision to which probably the reference was made is the saving clause, Section 188, which permits prosecution "under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence against this Act, or the rules made hereunder," "provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence." This, however, has been so framed that it must remain a dead letter. Who is to regulate the prosecution? the agrieved? the defendant? or the Magistrate? and what are the circumstances under which a case may be tried under one law or another? For instance would a labourer be permitted at his option to prosecute his employer under the Penal and the Criminal Procedure Codes for assault? There is a provision, too, in the Penal Code which says that when an offence has been provided for in a special law, the provisions of the Code should not apply, and provision having been made here for particular offences, they cannot be brought under the Code. Were it otherwise, why not let all offences be governed by the Code? Why make special provisions at all? This is the most important question in the case, and it has never been faced, and cannot be faced, directly and in a candid way.

Adverting to our remarks about the period of contract, to the idea that exists in well-informed quarters of the proposed *Emigration* being practically *Immigration*, and to the impression produced on us by Mr. Lyall's use of the latter term, it has been said that "no one who knows Mr. C. J. Lyall, or knows who he was, how able and precise in his language, and no one here would say that there was any thing of the kind intended, and that Mr. C. J. Lyall and the writer of the *Tea Gazette* were perfectly right, writing in Assam, (The *Tea Gazette* is issued from Calcutta. ED.*H.P.*) to call it 'Immigration,' while here it was called the Emigration Bill." The English language is not our mother tongue, and we can never pretend to any precision in the use of English words; our writings, therefore, must result in what has been aptly described "as singular paragraphs;" but we still venture to think that the distinction pointed out between Emigration and Immigration is not in accord with ordinary English usage. The distinction amounts to the former being equivalent to export, and the latter to import—that a cargoe of human flesh exported from Calcutta is "Emigration," and a similar cargo coming into Calcutta is "Immigration." Turning, however, to Webster's Dictionary, our chief guide in such matters, we find emigrate means "to remove from one country or state to another," and immigrate, "to remove into a country of which one is not a native, for the purpose of permanent residence," i. e. going in one case for life, and in the other for a time or without any limit of time. Certain it is that in England when swallows go away on the approach of winter they are said to "migrate," but when they come back on the return of the genial season no one dreams of calling the "return immigration," nor have we ever heard of the "immigration," of adjutants when they come to Calcutta in autumn with the up-hillers. We had no means of knowing what was in Mr. C. J. Lyall's mind when he wrote, and we came to our conclusion with the light of the Dictionary we had at hand. We have not the least doubt that 999 out of every thousand persons in India came to the same conclusion. Had we an Assamese official version, or the Legislative Council version, of an English Dictionary the case would have been different; but in the absence of such guides we were helpless. Apart, however, from the argument based on verbal criticism, which we ourselves rejected, what about the mortality and "induced" renewals on which we laid the greatest stress? It is a pity that they were entirely overlooked, and they could not but be overlooked, for no amount of "verbal whitewash" could change their character.

The strongest argument in favour of the Bill is based on the testimony borne by officers of high standing on the comfort, ease and happiness the labourers enjoy in Assam, in spite of the decimation to which they are annually subjected. The labourers in Assam are said to be much better off than their brethren elsewhere. If so, why not let them have their choice? Though some of them are lads of 16 years of age, and a good many are still in their teens, they are described to be grown up men "who know their right hand from the left,"—a predicate which cannot always be safely applied to some men of much higher position after dinner—and are keenly alive to their interest. They would certainly not forsake, or forego, the so-called "Land of Ophir," for the sake of their miserable shantees, devoid of food, in the wilds of Chhota Nagpore and the arid rocks of the Vindhian chain. Alas! however, for this vision of Utopia! the ratio of desertion by those "who know their right hand from the left," tells a very different and suggestive tale. It is the old story, the stupid, ignorant, uncivilized man everywhere repeats the language of Uncle Tom; "knows all that, Mas'r St. Clare; Mas'r's been too good; but, Mas'r, I'l rather have poor clothes,

* We make this remark deliberately, and in justification appeal to the fact that in the first memorial of the British Indian Association the word *minimum* was, by a mistake of the copyist, changed into *maximum*, but the error was corrected in a demi-official letter day after, and the Legislative Secretary promised in reply that the correction would be made; it was, nevertheless, made the theme of adverse comment in Council.

poor house, poor every thing, and have 'em *mine*, than have the best, and have 'em any man's else! I had *so*, Mas'r, I think it is natur, mas'r!" Civilization tells us, in the language of an American divine, the institution has "*no evils but such as are inseparable from any other relations in social and domestic life*," but the uncivilized native will have none of it.

Confining our attention to the enhanced term of five years, we cannot help thinking that the argument urged does not lean at all in its favour. It has been said that since coolies may be engaged for five years to serve in the French colonies the same privilege should in all fairness be conceded to employers of labour in India, "the obvious reason being that for the first year or two the raw cooly is learning his business at the expense of the employer who can only be recouped for that expense and for the cost of importing him by the cooly's skilled service for three or four years." If so, the question arises are the expenses *of the Assam employer, the same* as those of the French one? The cost in the case of Assam is 60 to 100 Rs.; in that of the French colonies 200 to 300 Rs. The pay in Assam is Rs. 5; that in the French colonies Rs. 10 to 15 including rations. The colonial employer has to defray return passage; the Assami one has none such to meet: the two cases cannot, therefore, be parallel, and the argument fails entirely. If the Assam employer wants all the rights of his colonial brother, he should submit to the same responsibilities. Had there been a rule that the employer shall at his own cost send back the coolies on the expiry of the term of their service, none could have objected to the extension of the term of service. The employer does so in the case of his European assistants, and we only wanted the same consideration to be shown to the labourers, and there could have been no hardship in that. The Legislature, however, has thought otherwise, and, conceding to him the privileges without the responsibilities, shown him a marked favor at the expense of the weaker party.

The honorable and learned gentlemen, who took up the law side of the question, cited instances to show that in England a contract for life is valid, though it is not so in France. We do not care to point out the circumstances under which those contracts were held valid; there were many good and sufficient reasons, which justified them; but, whether so or not, we hold that every thing that is valid in law is not necessarily just and proper. The hard-hearted husband who pounced upon the proceeds of every copyright that the Hon'ble Mrs. Norton sold, had a valid claim in law, but there are very few disinterested persons who would think that the lady was treated fairly, or justly. In the American Courts twenty years ago, the sale of an infant snatched from its mother's breast or the shooting of a slave was valid in law, but it was not the less cruel. The forwarding of men to places where the death rate has ranged from 10 to 50 per cent. within the last quarter of a century, may be valid in law, but it is not consonant to humanity.

The learned and honorable gentleman also quoted many laws to show that the arrest of deserters without a process of court was nothing new. With a keenness of sarcasm which is truly refreshing, he adverted to "A Babu, called Kunjo Lall Banerji," and said "except, apparently, the Association and this Babu, every one must be familiar "that such laws existed." He might have gone further and said it was "undoubtedly the intention of Providence that the cooly race should be servants kept in a low condition," and fortified his position by quoting Holy writ:—"Cursed be Canaan, a servant of servants shall he be." That the power of arrest without a warrant exists in many cases none in his senses will deny. Parents and guardians can arrest their minor wards without a warrant; so can a byestander a murderer or man-slayer; a policeman can make such arrests on many occasions. But who will tell us that their circumstances are parallel with those of the deserter from a tea-garden? or that the power has been given with the same care and circumspection? Take the Merchant Shipping Act of 1854, on which so much stress was laid in Council. We referred to the case of seamen in our article of the 2nd instant as quite exceptional; but apart from the peculiarly exceptional circumstances of a sea-going vessel in which the safety of life and property of many depend on the observance of the strictest descipline, and the slightest neglect may lead to the most serious consequences, the power of arresting deserters from ships is most carefully fenced in, and very little opportunity is left for harm. Section 246 of that Act gives the power of arrest to "the Master or any Mate, or the Owner, Ship's Husband, or Consignee," and then adds that the arrester" may in any case, and shall, in case he so requires and it is practicable, convey him before some court capable of taking cognizance of the matter to be dealt with according to law; and may for the purpose of conveying him before such court, detain him in custody for a period not exceeding twenty-four hours, or such shorter time as may be necessary." This means that certain specified responsible persons of respectable position may arrest, and should the person arrested demand it, must produce him before a Magistrate within 24 hours. Turn we now to the Inland Emigration Act. The arrest under it may be made by any person whosoever he may be, whether a cooly, a peon, or a mehter, so long he professes to act in behalf of an employer, and then, detain him for a week if he liked, and then with the knowledge of the nearest Magistrate drag him for hundreds of miles, and keep him under restraint for weeks—nay months—if need be, until he reaches the district, from which the person is alleged to have run away. This certainly is not the law of the Merchant Shipping Act, and it is to this provision of the Act that we most strongly object. Notwithstanding the high authority of the Hon'ble Mr. Stokes, the law member of the Supreme Council, it is this which we repeat-is unparalled in any civilised legislation, except in the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850 and the Indian cooly laws. There is no parallel whatsoever between a ship on the high sea and a tea-garden in Assam, but admitting for the sake of argument that there is, and that the deserter's section of the Merchant Shipping Act was needed for tea-gardens, what justification is there that the same should be extended to all kinds of labourers in the Labour Districts? No builder, or road-maker, or miller, or manufacturer ever applied for it, and there existed no need whatever for it. Moreover, allowing the benefit of the law to these persons, why should the transgression of the law be dealt with so leniently? The offence of false imprisonment or criminal restraint involves a punishment of three years' rigorous imprisonment. But if the same offence be committed in the name of the Act, the punishment need not be more than a trifling fine. It was Rs. 500 before, it has now been reduced to Rs. 50. Those who dwelt so largely at the Council board on the beneficial effects of the law would have done well, for the benefit of the public, if they had explained what circumstances had arisen to necessitate the making of false imprisonment so venial an offence. The planters never said that for the profitable management of their concerns it was necessary that they should occasionally arrest other than deserters, and legal immunity was therefore needed; and so long that they did not transgress the law, they did not care how heavy the punishment was for clapping handcuffs on freemen. Our legislators would have done well, too, if they had explained why it is that the protection of the Penal and the Criminal Procedure Codes has been withdrawn from the labourers in the Labour Districts—many hundreds of thousands of helpless people who labour in gangs of more than 50 each. This outlawry of so large a number of Her Majesty's loyal subjects is the greatest blot on the law; but alas! our legislators failed to explain it. They were too busy in applying "rhetorical mud-wash" on their pet Bill to think of the liberty of half a million or so of coolies.

OPIUM AND COMMON SENSE.

SIR RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, the late British Minister at China, has contributed to the last number of the *Nineteenth Century* a very interesting and instructive article with the above title. He gives a history of the Indian opium trade with China, shows the progress of indigenous cultivation of the poppy there, and exposes beautifully the hollow-heartedness of the Chinese Government in its attempt to put down the culture and trade. The foreign trade in opium with China is of comparatively recent growth. In 1767 the importation of opium did not exceed 1,000 chests, and it continued at that rate in Portuguese hands for some years. It was not until 1773 that the East India Company made its first shipment in a very small way, which, however, returned unsold. In 1781, exactly a century ago, they freighted a vessel with 1,600 chests. In 1793 only, the Chinese authorities began to object to this proceeding. But the Chinese as usual pursued a policy of masterly inactivity in this matter. This state of things continued till 1820, when an edict was issued against the importation of opium, but the contraband trade nevertheless went on as before, and in fact became a regular traffic. Then followed the mission of Lord Napier, whose indiscretion embroiled England in a quarrel with China, which eventuated in a war between the two countries. This war was called the opium war, but as Sir Rutherford Alcock says, "had there been no opium or illegal trade of any kind in question the same causes would have led to the same result. These causes were in operation during the whole period the foreign trade at Canton existed. Violent and arbitrary measures of a kind both oppressive and utterly unjustifiable, were so frequent that they must have led to a total rupture and war, sooner or later as the only way of remedying a condition of things altogether intolerable." Now, how did the Chinese Government act under the circumstances? If we now trace the progress of the trade in opium, from the year 1790 to 1820, during which the import of the drug had never exceeded 5,000 chests, and rarely amounted to more than 4,000; and thence on to 1840, when the war commenced, we find that in 1830 the importation had increased to 16,873 chests; and thenceforth each decade to the present date has shown a continuous and large increase. In 1840 it reached 20,619 chests (the quantity destroyed by Lin in the Canton waters), and from that year to 1850 it increased to 52,925 chests. In 1860 the quantity imported into China was 59,405 chests. In 1870 it increased to 95,045 piculs, and in 1880 to 96,839 piculs. So much for the sincerity of the Chinese Government to put down the opium traffic.

Let us now turn to the indigenous production of opium in China. Sir Rutherford Alcock says:

Mr. Walters, a consular officer stationed at Ichang, on the Upper Yangtze, made special inquiries at my desire in 1865 into the origin of opium smoking, and he was led to the conclusion that it had existed for centuries. He found the opium consumed in the West was locally produced, and Indian opium 'did not pass higher up the Yantze than the port of Honkow and surrounding districts; and was not imported by any channel into Western Hu-pie, Szechuen, or the other provinces of the West.' Indian opium was only consumed, as a general rule, in the provinces in which the Treaty Ports are situated, and was smoked mostly by the well-to-do classes, while the common people smoke chiefly the native drug.

The production of Chinese opium in the province of Szechuen appeared by all accounts to be greater than the whole amount of the Indian crop, Malwa, Patna, and Benares put together. 'All over Western China,' he reports 'the conditions of poppy culture, as far as the officials are concerned, are those of perfect freedom, and even open encouragement.' And other witnesses attest that, in like manner, there is no obstacle whatever to the cultivation of opium throughout the length and breadth of the land.

Further evidence on this head can hardly be necessary. I will only quote one more testimony, furnished by Mr. Baber the Chinese Secretary of H.M.'s Legation, and a most intelligent observer who was sent with Mr. Grosvenor's mission to Moulmein after Mr. Margary's murder. The following is his report on the opium cultivation coming under his observation in his journey to the southern limits of China through a great tract of country very little known to Europeans:—

We were astounded at the extent of the poppy cultivation both in Sus-chuen and Yunnen; we first heard of it on the boundary line between Hu-Pie and Sus chuen in a cottage which appears in an illustration given in the work of Captain Blackiston, the highest cottage on the right of the sketch. A few miles south of this spot the most valuable variety of native opium is produced. In ascending the river, wherever cultivation existed we found numerous fields of poppy. Even the sandy banks were often planted with it down to the water's edge; but it was not until we began our land journey in the Yunnen that we fairly realised the enormous extent of its production. With some fear of being discredited, but at the same time with a consciousness that I am under-estimating the proportion, I estimate that the poppy-fields constitute a third of the whole cultivation of Yunnen. We saw the gradual process of its

growth from the appearance of the young spikelets above ground in January or earlier, to the full luxuriance of the red, white, and purple flowers, which were already falling in May. In that month the farmers were trying the juice, but we did not see the harvest gathered. We walked some hundreds of miles through poppies; we breakfasted among poppies; we shot wild ducks in the poppies. Even wretched little hovels in the mountains were generally attended by a poppy patch."

And yet there are fanatics, who maintain that the Chinese Government are anxious to suppress opium-smoking in China, but that the wicked British Government wont allow them to do so. As Sir Rutherford Alcock says: "If the Emperor, the Chinese authorities and people, as has been so often represented, were honestly and intently bent on putting an end to all opium trade and smoking, why did they not act up to their asseverations? It has been shown that up to 1820 the foreign import was so insignificant and of so little importance to England or India, that, so far as Foreign Powers were concerned, there was absolutely nothing to deter the Chinese Government from acting as free agents. Even for twenty years later this was still true. Still less was there any possible fear of interference with the Emperor in any action he might take to stop the cultivation of the poppy by his own subjects. Why did he not do so? There was here clearly either a want of will or of power—which?—probably both in varying degrees." On the special question of the Indian opium trade with China Sir Rutherford Alcock makes the following remarks:

"It is needless to go into the consequences to the Indian Empire if there were a sudden deficit of seven millions and the displacement of at least an equal value in capital and labour employed in the opium culture and trade; because the avowed object being to moralise and benefit the Chinese if it fail in that, there is no longer any reason for the ruinous attempt."

It is notorious that the British clergy inveigh against the opium trade of India, because they believe that the Missionaries cannot Christianize the Celestials as quickly as they could wish owing to the soporific influence of opium. Sir Rutherford Alcock gives a flat contradiction to this statement. He has thus spoken the language of "common sense." But will the philanthropic fanatics listen to it? Say what they may, we do hope that our Government will remain firm, and will not allow the sentimental folly of some busy bodies to get the better of their reason and judgment.

THE LICENSE TAX IN BENGAL.

WE have before us the Revenue Board's report on the administration of the License tax in Bengal for the year 1880-81 and the Lieutenant-Governor's resolution thereon. The alteration in the minimum taxable income on the lowest class necessitated a complete revision of the assessment lists of this grade. The Government desired that this important work should, as far as possible, be entrusted to Deputy Collectors. But in one case only—that of the Suburbs of Calcutta—was it found possible to give effect to this policy. In the Mofussil the assessment was conducted by 22 Sub-Deputy Collectors and a staff of temporarily appointed assessors. Of 220,645 villages in Bengal, only 59,477 were visited by the assessing officers. In some districts the assessors visited a very small number of villages. The number of persons assessed was 88,899, of whom 15,877 were exempted on objection, and 1,466 were exempted on appeal. The number actually required to pay the tax was thus reduced to 71,556. We notice, however, that of 88,899 persons originally assessed no less than 55,167 or 62 per cent. filed petitions of objection. Of these nearly three-fourths belonged to the sixth class in which the tax had been enhanced from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10, in consequence of the raising of the taxable minimum to Rs. 500. The number of objections in the first four classes was also large. The percentage of objections was as high as 89·7 in Fureedpore, 83 in Singbhoom, 80·9 in Midnapore, and 80·2 in Balasore; while the proportion of appeals was largest in Durbhanga, 24-Pergunnahs, Dacca and Hazaribagh. This unduly high proportion of objections to assessments requires to be satisfactorily explained; and the Lieutenant-Governor broadly hints that it is attributable to the injudicious proceedings of the assessing officers. The gross demand represented by the original assessments of the year was Rs. 28,48,045 against Rs. 20,52,990 in 1879-80; while the net collections were only Rs. 14,84,861 against Rs. 14,68,997. These figures are instructive and show how the tax was practically administered. In spite of the exemption of 66,567 persons with an income of Rs. 500 per annum at a cost to the State of Rs. 1,08,193 and the discontinuance of double assessments which entailed a loss of Rs. 2,61,199 the original assessments during the year under report were actually 8 lakhs more than those of the previous year. How is this large increase in the gross demand to be accounted for? It is all very well to attribute it to a more careful and efficient administration of the tax; but we know from experience what that means. The collections under the sixth or lowest class in 1879-80 were Rs. 570,118 as compared with Rs. 4,73,476 in the year under report. Though 66,567 persons were exempted from assessment, the decrease in the collections was not in the same proportion, for the simple reason that the assessing officers tried their best to make up the loss caused by the raising of the minimum taxable income by over-assessment. In one respect, this change in the law has been most unfortunate. Under the old law a person unduly assessed in the last class could escape by paying Rs. 5; but now he must pay Rs. 10. There can be no doubt that many persons whose incomes fall far short of Rs. 500 per annum have been placed by over-zealous assessors in the sixth class; and these persons must pay double what they paid before. They have, therefore, very good reason to regret the alteration in the law, which has raised the minimum taxable income to Rs. 500 and enhanced the rate of tax in the lowest class from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10. The exemption of persons with incomes below Rs. 500 per annum, as we have often said in these columns exists—on paper only. It is this class on which the tax presses most severely. It is remarkable that the assessing officers throughout the country have generally shown a tendency to make up the loss occasioned by the exemption of the lowest class by throwing their net over as many persons with small incomes as they possibly could. Sir Ashley Eden observes that the work of assessment has been as satisfactorily performed as it is possible to have such work performed in a country circumstanced as India is. If the significance of this observation be fully realised, it must be confessed that the work of assessment has not been performed with due discrimination and care.

On the working of the license tax in Calcutta the Lieutenant-Governor makes the following observations:—

It was anticipated that after the unsatisfactory administration of the tax in Calcutta during the two previous years, a large increase would result from a careful re-assessment under the supervision of the Collector. In many respects, however, the management of the department was inefficient. The assessments were not made with proper discrimination, and it resulted that, after allowance made for double assessments, the remissions and refunds amounted to no less than Rs. 5,83,760 out of a demand of Rs. 10,62,360, while a balance of Rs. 67,340 remained outstanding three months after the close of the year. If deductions are made on account of transfers to lower grades, the net remissions and refunds during the year are found to amount to Rs. 4,26,170, against net collections of only Rs. 4,11,260. The result is even more unfavourable if the operations after the close of the year are taken into account. Some new assessments were made and out of a total sum for realization amounting to Rs. 70,230 Rs. 53,490 was remitted, against Rs. 13,720 collected. The gross amount of actual remissions and refunds was thus Rs. 4,79,660 against collections aggregating Rs. 4,24,980 only. This was in great measure the result of careless assessment and careless revision. The Lieutenant-Governor is compelled to endorse the opinion of the Board that the administration of the tax in Calcutta was not satisfactory. The task, however, as the Board observe, was an exceedingly onerous and difficult one, and the Lieutenant-Governor has in many departments found proof of Mr. Goodricke's industry and efficiency. The whole of the proceedings connected with the working of the license tax, even in Calcutta, show how impossible it is to effect a proper assessment and collection of a direct tax like the license tax. The proper machinery for the honest and conscientious working of such a tax cannot be secured in this country, and it is for this reason that the Lieutenant-Governor has always deprecated direct taxation, where indirect taxation could be substituted.

Yes, experience has conclusively proved that it is utterly impossible to work a direct tax in this country with any thing like fairness. When the license tax cannot be assessed with due discrimination in Calcutta under the very eye of the Lieutenant-Governor and of a watchful Press, the less we speak of the administration of the tax in the interior of the country, the better. Sir Ashley Eden's statement that the proper machinery for the honest and conscientious working of a direct tax does not exist in this country, coming, as it does, from one who knows the country so thoroughly, will carry conviction to every reasonable and unprejudiced person.

The Lieutenant-Governor concludes by expressing a hope that there may not be further changes in the law. His Honor "is more satisfied than ever of the correctness of the opinion he expressed last year, that what is really required now is that the people shall not be harassed or excited by constant changes. People would sooner bear with the evils of a tax they know than be exposed to the evils they do not know of new forms of taxation, however much these may be intended theoretically to get rid of existing inequalities and anomalies." The real truth is, that a direct tax is not suited to the circumstances of this country. Even if the license tax be maintained in its present form, it would continue to be a permanent source of irritation and discontent. Sir Ashley Eden's hope that the instances of ill-considered assessment which he has had to notice in this report will not be repeated, cannot be realized in this country so long as things remain as they are. To new forms of taxation the people of India cannot be reconciled, even though these be judiciously administered; and where the administration is injudicious, as it must always be in the case of a direct impost like the license tax, the political results will be positively mischievous.

PUDUKOTA.

PUDUKOTA is an interesting little State in the Madras Presidency, and it has the good fortune to have its affairs administered by Mr. Sashiah Sastri, late Prime Minister of Travancore. Mr. Sashiah Sastri's able report on the administration of the State for the past Fusli year 30th June last, is now before us. The Minister very properly begins by giving statistical information relating to the extent and resources of the State. It has an area of 1,409 square miles and contains a population of 300,193 souls inhabitating 1531 villages, of which 326 are held on free tenure and contribute nothing to the State Treasury. The total number of cultivators is 35,877 having 21,272 ploughs and 1,51,712 heads of cattle. For purposes of revenue administration the state is divided into 3 Taluqs each under a Tahsildar, and each Taluq having a sub-division under a Deputy Tahsildar. The Tahsildars with their Deputies are under the immediate control of the Karbari, who occupies a position similar to that of a Collector-Magistrate in the British districts. The head of the administration is designated the Sirkele, who has the supervision of all the departments of the State, and who is the sole channel of communication with the Political Agent on the one hand and with the Raja on the other in all matters connected with the administration. He has also a seat in the highest court of appeal, which is presided over by the Raja himself.

The year under report was on the whole a favourable one. The rainfall was good and the supplies from the irrigation tanks were ample. The stores of water lasted in several places through most part of the summer of 1881 and enabled the ryots to raise a second crop of paddy. There was a net increase of 1,338 acres in the cultivated area, and the prices of all kinds of grain were considerably lower than those in the previous year. The year under report was a season of plenty and good health, and there was an increase of receipts under most of the heads of Revenue. The total land revenue demand amounted to Rs. 3,38,145 of which Rs. 2,34,876 was realized. The other sources of revenue yielded Rs. 59,947. It appears that so much as 26 per cent. of the revenue demand remained unrealized at the close of the year. The Revenue officers found great difficulty in collecting the dues of the State in consequence of the unprecedented low prices that ranged during the year under report. Although the ryots had abundant harvests after years of adversity, it was rather a hard time for

them. They had not only to meet the year's demand and arrears to the Sirkar, but also their liabilities to their creditors who had long waited for a good season to enforce their claims. Taking all these circumstances into consideration, the Minister very wisely desired Revenue officers not to drain the resources of the Ryots and deprive them of the advantanges of the season. This accounts for there being left unrealized a considerable portion of the year's demand. The Minister writes :—"TheRyots having suffered from a succession of bad years previously, it would have been ruinous as well as impossible to have pressed collections further in the very first prosperous year. The outstanding sum under House-Tax, is considerable being nearly 30 per cent., and I can assign no other reason for it except that Rs. 2051 of the collections was credited to the arrears of the previous Fusli, and that sufficient vigilance was not used to realize the rest." The Minister acted with great discretion in not pressing the collection of the outstanding balances in the very first prosperous year after a succession of bad seasons. The demand on account of old arrears was Rs. 2,41,893, of which Rs. 1,05,590 were struck off the account as irrecoverable,leaving Rs. 1,36,303 to be collected. We hope Mr. Sashiah Sastri will carefully analyze these outstanding balances and remit such portions of them as cannot be realized without inflicting great hardship on the cultivators. The balances, we see, are distributed mostly over 4 successive years of unprecedented adversity, and for this reason, some consideration ought to be shown to the Ryots. It is of no use to keep balances which cannot be realized hanging over the heads of cultivators. The total receipts of the State during the year under report amounted to Rs. 4,76,480, and the total disbursements to Rs. 3,12,089, leaving a surplus of Rs. 164,357. The financial condition of Pudukota must be pronounced satisfactory.

The various Departments of the State did good work during the period under report. The most important event connected with the judicial administration of the year was the introduction of court-fees, the amount yielded by which paid more than the cost of all the courts save the Appeal Court. The introduction of court-fees, we are told, has put an end to frivolous litigation and unnecessary petitions and lightened the work of the Courts. As the scale of fees levied in the Pudukota Courts is not given in the report before us, we cannot say whether it is heavy or not. We need not tell an able administrator like Mr. Sashia Sastri that it would be impolitic to raise a revenue from a tax on justice. The Minister observes : "It was fully intended to have devoted a portion of this entirely new source of Revenue to the improvement of the salaries of the very low paid establishment of the different courts, but the prospects of the season at the beginning were so uncertain, and the general condition of the finances not so good, that the measure had to be postponed." Now that the bad season has passed away we hope Mr. Sashiah Sastri will not lose any time to effect this very necessary reform. It is satisfactory to note, that the proverbial delay of Law is a thing unknown to Pudokota, half the total number of suitors having had their cases disposed of in less than a fortnight, and nearly as many within a month. The reform of the judicial and revenue system of Pudukota has been accomplished by Mr. Sashiah Sastri, and none appreciate the change so well as those who were the victims of the former *regime*. Cash assessment has been introduced in place of the system of payment in kind,and one of the good effects of the improvement is observable in the interest the ryots now take inthe preservation of irrigation tanks. General regulations were drafted and discussed during the year, but could not be passed owing to the severe illness of the Minister. "Each draft," we read, "is submitted to the criticism and remarks of the Karbar (Collector and Magistrate) the Civil Judge and the Judge of the Appeal Court, and to the Heads of the Departments in the case of special subject, and since nothing is done without mature consideration delay is unavoidable." Delay in legislation is a thousand times better than haste. Projects of law require the most careful and thorough deliberation, and nothing could be a greater mistake than to carry them through in a hurry. Improvements were effected in the working of the Police, and by the appointment of village Headmen and village Talayaries a connecting link was created between the constabulary Police and the Village Agency. The expenditure on public works was liberal. The jail administration was most satisfactory, there being two deaths only among the prisoners during the year, and education made fair progress. For the first time in the history of Pudukota five boys went up last year to the Matriculation examination of the Madras University, three of whom were successful. A First Arts class was formed in the central or high shool from the beginning of March last and the class is steadily progressing. The Hospital establishment treated 130 in-door and 12,063 out-door patients at a cost of Rs. 4,509. Altogether the year under report was a period of sustained progress in every branch of the administration ; for this result the people of Pudukota are indebted to Mr. Sashiah Shastri and we sincerely trust that the State will enjoy the benefit of the Minister's valuable services for many years to come.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE HAVE much pleasure to announce that in response to our appeal the under-mentioned gentlemen have subscribed the following sums in aid of the Northbrook Indian Society and Club :

	Rs.
Maharaja Komul Krishna...	500
Kumar Purnachunder Sing, Paikpara	500
Babu Kalikissen Tagore	500
Hon'ble Durgachurn Law	200
Babu Nufferchunder Pal Chowdry, Nuddea ...	100
Rai Romonimohun Ray Chowdry, Rungpore ..	25

Mr. Ameer Ali has forwarded to us the following names :

Haji Noor Mahomed	100
Prince Mahomed Ferokh Shah	100
Moulvi Syud Ameer Hossein Khan Bahadur ...	100
Newab Syud Willyat Ali Khan Babadur, C.I.E. ..	100
Babu Chatrapal Sing	100
,, Saligram Sing	100
Moulvi Sirajul Islam	100
Mr. Ameer Ali	100

WE ARE glad to learn that Kumar Purna Chunder Sing, Paikpara Raj Family, has subscribedRs. 1,000 in aid of the Bengal Hostel Eund.

WE ARE glad to observe that His Excellency the Viceroy has been pleased to confer upon Raja Radhapersad Sing, of Doomraon, the title of "Maharaja Bahadur" as a personal distinction. The title is hereditary in the family, and ought to have been so acknowledged. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor will proceed to Doomraon next month, and will invest the Maharaja with the title in person. Gaietes on a large scale are contemplated on this auspicious occasion.

ON THURSDAY last a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bengal Hostel Fund was held to consider a report of the Sub-Committe on the local habitation of the Hostel. The Committee have adopted the report of the Sub-Committee, and as the capital outlay for the establishment of the Hostel is estimated at Rs. 1,20,000, to meet which there is a subscribed fund of Rs. 50,000, they have resolved to apply to Government for a donation of Rs. 70,000. The Government had originally promised to provide land free of charge, but as a building is to be purchased, a money grant would be appropriate. As the idea of a central Hostel in the capital for the accommodation and protection of students coming from a distance has originated with Sir Ashley Eden, we hope His Honor will have the satisfaction of inaugurating it before he retires.

THE SUDDEN DEATH of Lady Fergusson, wife of Sir James Fergusson, Governor of Bombay, has cast a gloom over society not only in the Western Presidency but throughout the country. She was attacked with cholera of the fatal type, and before she could rally, she had child-labour and gave birth to an infant. The two attacks combined prostrated her, and all was over in twenty-four hours! Not one of those dear and near to her was at her side when Lady Fergusson breathed her last, as her husband was on tour, and her children were away. This sudden and calamitous event has evoked expressions of sincere sympathy with Sir James Fergusson in all parts of the country and from all classes of the community.

WE ARE EXCEEDINGLY sorry to observe that ill-health has compelled Sir Erskine Perry to retire from the IndianCouncil. For nearly forty years he has been in harness and a member of the Indian Council from its establishment in 1858. Whether as a Judge of the Bombay Supreme Court, or as a Member of Parliament, or as a member of the Court of Directors, or as a member of the Indian Council he has been a warm friend of India. He strenuously and manfully resisted the policy of iniquitious annexation and resumption, which prevailed twenty-five years ago,zealously advocated the cause of native education and advancement, and supported the claims of educated natives to employment in the service of their own country. He was found always on the side of right and justice and humanity. He has well earned rest. We pray to Heaven that he may live long, and though not officially connected with India will continue to evince the same lively interest in Indian affairs that he has always done.

HERR BANDMAN'S performance of Hamlet has produced quite a *furore* in the town, particularly among the educated natives. Of course those who remember the readings of Major D. L. Richardson, Mr. James Hume, and the Rev. Mr. Bellew do not feel so much captivated as those who did not come under the spell of those fascinating Skakespearian readers, but even they do not deny the rare histrionic talents of Herr Bandman and Miss Beaudet who performed the part of Ophelia. Indeed, Calcutta has not witnessed such graphic representations of Shakespearian tragedies for many years past. The educated natives, who are votaries of the Bard of Avon, highly appreciate the performance of Herr Bandman and his comrades. We have received several appreciative critiques on the performance of Hamlet, but we are sorry we cannot publish them for want of space.

WE THANK the Queen's Insurance Company of Liverpool and London for copies of their calendars large and small and a blotting pad. The large calendar is, indeed, a picture, and will make a desirable ornament for a drawing-room.

SIGNOR CHIARINI'S corps seem to be developing their faculties as they are proceeding. Their programme has been varied and enlarged in successive weeks; we are informed that they contemplate interesting additions to animal performances.

HERE IS another story, which comes from Chittagong, too good to be true, because a Mr. Good is connected with it, but pity 'tis 'tis true, as it is reported by a correspondent of the *Indian Mirror*. The correspondent says that a Brahmo Sunkirtun procession was proceeding in the town of Chittagong—

> As usual a pass from the District Superintendent of Police was obtained for the purpose. While the procession was proceeding one Mr. E. Good, the Port Officer, was seen driving with his wife on a tandem. The tandem was running in great speed ; and the horse, on hearing the sound of the *khole* and *kartal*, shied, and Mr. Good in great rage rushed towards the procession party, and thrashed many members of it. Mr. Good did not stop here. He abused the party right and left. He then said :—"My wife is in the *gharry* Her life might have been endangered. I sent my *syce* to stop this barbarous thing which I have never seen in India, but you did not listen to him." The party replied—"None came to us. Had we known this, we would have had no objection to stop the *kirtan* for a minute or two."

The Magistrate, Mr. Currie, it is stated, passed the following order :

> The Secretary of the Brahmo Somaj is fined 10 Rs., ten only for obstruction and nuisance. The town Sub-Inspector of Police is fined 10. Rs., ten only, and Salimuddin, Head Constable is fined 3. Rs., three only.
>
> (SD.) G. M. CURRIE
> "5th January 1882. *Magistrate.*

The correspondent states that no formal trial was held. We dare say this case will attract the attention of the Lieu tenant-Governor.

THE QUESTION is very generally asked why is not the Advocate General re-appointed to the Vice-Regal Legislative Council when there are so many important Bills involving nice questions of law are about to be passed. The *Englishman* says :

The Advocate General has sat in Committee on many, if not on all, of these Bills, and in the case of many of them his views are believed to be opposed on important points to those of the Legal Member. If he were in Council when the Bills are brought forward, it would be open to him to express his views publicly, which, as a public servant, he cannot otherwise do. The circumstance of his appointment not being renewed will, under the circumstances, not unnaturally be regarded by the public as an indication that free discussion of Mr. Whitley Stokes's measures is deprecated.

Can this be true ? The Council, which discussed so freely the Emigration Bill, does not like to discuss the Codification Bills with equal openness ! This is a libel upon the Council !

WE HAVE received a copy of the text of the remonstrance addressed by the Chief Commissioner of British Burma to the Minister of the Court of Ava regarding certain State monopolies, which interfere with British commerce. The question is one of treaty rights. However we may deplore the Government of King Theebaw, which according to the accounts received from Rangoon has reduced itself to a despicable condition, the question raised must be decided by the light of the treaties between our Government and the Court of Mandalay.

A CORRESPONDENT calls our attention to a case of assault committed by Mr. Saunders, Assistant Commissioner, Pertabgurh, upon a respectable native gentleman, Zahid Ali, whose grandfather was Head Munshi to the Governor General and whose father is a Lumbadar of Hurdui. Mr. Saunders was driving to his office and the complainant was passing on the road; he wantonly whipped him, so says our correspondent. The case was tried by the Deputy Commissioner, Major Hastings, who we are informed convicted the defendant and fined him Rs. 5. We do not care for the punishment inflicted; the conviction is enough. The Civilian more than any other Englishman represents directly Her Britannic Majesty in this country, and when he is convicted and fined for committing a wanton assault upon a loyal Indian subject of the Queen, what a moral does his conduct point ! The Viceroy doubtless keeps notes of the names of those Civilians, who thus bring disgrace on the Queen's Government in India.

IN THE recent debate in the Vice-regal Council on the Emigration Bill the Hon'ble members seemed to wonder that there should be so much opposition to the present Bill, when it was based on the lines of old Acts. His Excellency the Viceroy was pleased to say : "This Bill has been treated to a certain extent as if it were new legislation, and several at all events of the criticisms sent in to Government by those who have made representations in connection with the Bill, have been criticisms not upon the new provisions of this measure, but upon the provisions of the Bill which are re-enacments of the existing Bengal law." With due deference we submit that when an old law is re-anacted its obnoxious provisions are legitimate subjects of criticism, though they might have been in force for some years. When the old Cooly Acts were passed, objection had been equally taken to those provisions, and surely the objectors cannot reasonably be blamed, if they repeat their objections as often as the law is re-enacted, when they consider, rightly or wrongly the provisions in question opposed to the fundamental principles of civilized jurisprudence and the liberty of the subject. Were not questions of suffrage, ballot and other reforms mooted in Parliament year after year, though repeatedly rejected, till these were carried ? But the new Emigration Bill was not a mere re-enactment of the old Act. We will briefly compare them.

I. *Free Labour*—The Bill, while professing to encourage free emigration under the ordinary law, has frustrated that object by section 110, which is new. That section says, "notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, any employer may enter into a labour contract with any native of India within a labour district." A labour-contract means a contract under the provisions of the Bill, and any labourer, who may voluntarily emigrate, will cease to be under the ordinary law, the moment he will sign the labour contract. Can this be called "free labour," and can free emigration and regulated emigration work side by side under such a provision ?

II. *Garden Sirdar*—The Garden Sirdars were first recognized in Act II of 1870, but they were simply tolerated. Their legal status was acknowledged in Act VII of 1873. But under that Act a Garden Sirdar was not authorized to engage more than 20 coolies, and as his responsibility was very limited, rigorous restrictions were not imposed upon him. Under the Bill he can engage labourers *ad libitum*. This is new, and introduces a radical alteration. The Garden Sirdar is placed on an equal footing with the contractor, but the rules and restrictions applicable to the latter will not apply to the former.

III. *Local Agents*.—This class of agents is a creature of the new Bill. The local agent may be especially authorized to engage coolies direct, but he may or may not take them before a Magistrate. In other words, he may at his own option elude all the restrictions of the law. (Section 62) This is new.

IV. The term of the contract is extended from three to five years. This is new. If the object of this extension be that the cost of conveyance of the coolies should be worked out by an extended term, it is observable that the cost of transport owing to improved communications is now much less than when the contract was limited to 3 years.

V. The old Act provided that the price of rice should be fixed in the contract. This wholesome provision was omitted in the new Bill.

VI. Almost all the sections to regulate the engagement, accommodation, transport of coolies &c., by garden-sirdars are new.

VII. Section 78 says that if a labourer be ill-treated on the journey, the garden-sirdar may be required to pay him expenses to "return to the places where he was *registered*." Section 29 of Act VII of 1879 provides that he should be enabled to go back to the places "where he was *engaged*." The distinction made is obvious and new. The former implies the station where the labourer was registered, the latter implies his home. Which was the more equitable provision ?

VIII. Section 180 of Act VII of 1879 required half-yearly reports for employers with returns of disease and morality among the coolies. In Section 112 the details are omitted, and it is provided that the registers shall be kept in such forms as the Local Government may require. The details were required for the benefit of the coolies. Why a peremptory provision of law is omitted in favour of a discretionary executive order of the Local Government ?

IX. Section 114 of Act VII of 1873 was positive as to the manner in which medical aid should be provided by the employer for the benefit of sick labourers. Section 125 leaves it to the discretion of the local Government. This is new.

X. The new Bill provides that when a complaint by a labourer against an employer is dismissed, he should be made to pay him compensation, and if he cannot pay down money, he should work off the amount by service. This is new. It may be easily conceived how rarely is an ignorant and poor cooly in a foreign country able to prove his complaint against his master.

XI. The whole chapter on penalties prescribes punishments for offences entirely at variance with the provisions of the Indian Penal Code.

XII. Under the Act of 1873 no deserter could be arrested without a warrant within ten miles of a Magistrate's residence. Under the new Bill the area is reduced to 5 miles. Under the old law the fine for illegal arrest of this kind was Rs. 500, under the new Bill it is not to exceed Rs. 50.

XII. Under the new Bill the Magistrate may issue a warrant of arrest against a deserter without examining the complainant. This is new.

XIV. Section 121 of Act VII of 1873 prescribes that if a labourer absents himself without sufficient cause, he shall forfeit his wages and also pay to the employer compensation at the rate of wages per diem for the number of days he may absent, but shall suffer no criminal imprisonment unless his absence exceeds seven days, and unless he has been already convicted of the same offence within three months. But section 170 of the new Bill provides that if the labourer absents himself for more than seven consecutive days or more than seven days in any one month he shall not only be liable to forfeiture of wages and fine but also to criminal imprisonment. So that casual absence of a labourer for more than seven days in any one month will be visited with criminal imprisonment in addition to the other penalties. This is new.

XV. Section 190 of the Bill provides that in case of change of ownership in an estate the labourers may be assigned over like so many chattels to the owner without the consent of the labourers. We fail to see any corresponding section in Act VII of 1873.

We have given above quite at random fifteen cardinal points, on which the new Bill differed from the old Act. We have not noticed the few alterations made in the Bill at the instance of the British Indian Association. We hope His Excellency the Viceroy will be now satisfied that the Bill was not quite an old friend with a new face. In fact the Bill on principle, and in many of its details, was an altogether new measure.

IN THE DEBATE referred to above great stress was laid upon that feature of the Emigration Bill, which permits free emigration to go on side by side with restricted emigration. We maintain that the so-called free emigration would be a sham, a mockery, a delusion, a snare. The free emigration clause is this :

Save as provided by section five, nothing in this Act shall be deemed to prohibit any native of India from emigrating to, or entering into a contract to labour in, a labour-district otherwise than under the provisions of this Act,

But the above is handicapped by the following clause : "Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, any employer may enter into a labour-contract with any native of India within a labour-district." Now, what does the last mentioned section mean ? We all know how ignorant the coolies are, and how apt are they to be deluded with false hopes and promises. His Excellency the Viceroy himself admitted the prevailing ignorance among the coolies, and hoped that the new clause requiring the explanation of the contract will remedy the evil. Be that as it may, it will only affect the protected cooly. But the Bill will foster "free labour ;" the cooly may be induced by the planter's men to enter the labour districts as a free agent, and this will save the planter many inconveniences and ugly restrictions. Once, however, the cooly is on the spot, the whole machinery of the special law may be brought into play, and the "ordinary law" scattered to the four winds of heaven. Here will be "free labour" with a vengeance. Under the "ordinary law" a cooly cannot be visited with those pains and penalties, which the special law provides, but once he enters into the blessed contract, he will not be able to extricate himself from its meshes till the contract expires. Our legislators would have been consistent if they had declared that once a cooly enters the labour districts as a free labourer he shall always remain free—that they shall be subject to the ordinary law, and not to the special law. But no, that will not suit the planter, he will treat the labourer as a free agent *en route* to the paradise, for that will save him the inconvenient restrictions of the special law, but once the labourer is in the paradise he must take the benedictions of that law. Hurrah ! for free emigration, and voluntary labour ! How the dust is thrown into the eyes of the public !

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant-Governor thus commenced his speech on the Inland Emigration Bill :

He had been somewhat surprised by the active though somewhat tardy opposition which had been raised to the Bill by the British Indian Association. The principles to which exception is now taken have been the basis of legislation for regulating the transport of labour for nearly 20 years, and so far as he could recollect the subject had never recieved much attention from the native community.

His Honor had evidently forgotten the history of native agitation on the subject. The British Indian Association had always taken an active part in opposing the obnoxious clauses of the Cooly Acts, so much so that the Act of 1867, of which we believe His Honor was in charge, was actually vetoed on a memorial of the Association, and we also then endeavoured to do our duty in our humble way. In turning to our files of 1867 we find that we then characterized the legislation on the subject as "legalizing slavery," but we were not then called "dishonest" or "dishonorable" for honest expression of our opinion. On the contrary Lord Lawrence, that man of true righteousness and Puritanic conscience, who was then the Viceroy of India, took our word and vetoed the Bill. We give below the letter of the Home Secretary to the British Indian Association on the subject :

No. 3639.

FROM

E.C. BAYLEY ESQ.,
Secretary to the Government of India.

To

THE HONORARY SECY. TO THE BRITISH INDIAN ASSOCIATION.
Dated Simla the 19th August 1867.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the reciept of your

letter dated the 2nd instant, submitting remarks on the Bill now before the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, to amend Act III. of 1863 and Act VII: of 1865, and in reply I am to state that the Governor General has withheld his assent from the Bill in its present shape.

I have the honor to be,
SIR.
Your most obidient servant,
(Sd.) E. C BAILEY.
Secretary to the Government of India.

It will be seen from the above that the British Indian Association has not been acting the role of protector of the poor on the present occasion from a sudden gush of sentimentality. The *Pioneer*, in commenting on the recent debate, says, "the action of the British Indian Association in this matter is a striking instance of the sham philanthropy and brummagem patriotism of Lower Bengal. Whence is this sudden care for the poor and the oppressed? It is ridiculous that the English Government, from which the Bengalis have derived their ideas of liberty and equality before the law, should be accused by the British Indian Association of oppressing and enslaving the poor; yet this is the accusation brought against the Government by the *Hindoo Patriot* and the Association." In these days it may be considered ridiculous for leaders of public opinion in Bengal to stand up as champions of the poor, the ignorant, and the weak, but in the days of Lord Lawrence, the Saviour of India, to whose benevolent memory Lord Ripon reverentially turned as his model in his Ajmere address, it was at the instance of these "sham philanthropists" the Cooly Bill of that period was vetoed by His Lordship. The son of Lord Lawrence is now a guest of Government House, and his Lordship will no doubt learn with proud satisfaction that his good and great father was the first Indian statesman who put his foot on the neck of the Indian slave-law. If the present Bill had been passed by the Bengal Council, and if the Executive Council had not been mixed up with it at its earlier stages, Lord Ripon would have been as free as Lord Lawrence, and we do not hesitate to say, knowing as we do how fair, even-minded, just, and humane is his Lordship, that his Lordship would not have sealed with his sanction the Bill in the form it has passed, notwithstanding the few alterations made at the instance of the British Indian Association.

"THE PLANTERS and their friends, backed by no less an authority than the Commander-in-Chief, picture the tea-estates as an Eldorado or a paradise upon earth. This is the testimony they have given to the Viceroy, and how could His Excellency believe that the so-called paradise is built upon hecatombs of the lives of thousands of poor lieges of the Queen-Empress, whom gnawing hunger had driven to that deadly region? We will quote the words of perhaps the most conscientious Governor Bengal has ever had, we allude to Sir William Grey, who in 1867 said in the Bengal Council: "The mortality in Upper Assam shewed a death-rate of 17 per cent or 170 per 1000." His Honor added:

He had prepared a statement comprising the figure of ten companies in Upper Assam, including such well known companies as the Jorehaut, the Northern Assam, the Golaghat, and the like, and in addition twenty-one private gardens. The average number of coolies on those plantations during the year 1866 was about 16,000 and the percentage of mortality had reached the awful number of 200 per 1000, the actual number of deaths having been 3329. The returns for the second half year for Nowgong were imperfect, His Honor had therefore taken the figures from the 1st July 1865 to 30th June 1866 and there he found an annual rate of mortality of 263 per 1000; for the second half year of 1866 so far as it was given the mortality was 167 per 1000. Then in Kamroop the mortality for 1866 on a very small number of coolies was 202 per 1000, and in Durrung where there was a large number of coolies the mortality was 301 per 1,000. The calculation, His Honor observed, was made "on a system favorable to the gardens."

The dead cannot speak, but the living ought, And because we have ventured to speak out, we have been called "dishonest" and "dishonorable," and charged with throwing "rhetorical mud," and what not. For the sake of the dumb and helpless labouring poor we are willing to take any amount of *galee*, decent or indecent. But let that pass.

Compare the above harrowing figures with the rate of mortality in the British Indian army. In the same year, we mean 1867, the then Commander-in-Chief) in discussing the Budget, quoted a statement showing that "in the Bengal Presidency in 1864 of the 54 stations in which there were English soldiers mortality of 41 was below 20 per 1000, in 12 it was under 10 per 1000, and in one only did it exceed 25 per 1000." And in order to put down this rate of mortality in the British army in India the Imperial Parliament appointed a Royal Commission, and the Indian Government resolved to spend 10 crores of rupees for the improvement of barracks. Some of the most unhealthy stations have been abandoned altogether. But the Emigration Bill provides that no enquiry will be made as to whether a plantation is too unhealthy for human habitation unless the death-rate exceeds on an average of three years 7 per cent. or 70 per 1000 per annum! So a death-rate varying from 10 to 25 per 1000 among the British troops made the Government of India come down with 10 crores of rupees to save their lives, but our humane and conscientious legislators provide with regard to the tea-plantations of Assam that the Government will not be bound to move its smallest finger till 70 per 1000 of poor coolies are carried off! Oh! the crime of colour!

BABU KUNJOLAL BANERJEA made a petition to the Vice-Regal Council against the Inland Emigration Bill. He thus commenced his petition:

That your petitioner is an inhabitant of Bengal, who from his school days has always felt the greatest interest in the welfare of the poorer classes of his countrymen, and, that moved by such feeling, he has, in private and public, always laboured, so far as it lay in his humble power, to promote their well-being.

The petitioner was right. He has always taken a lively interest in the welfare of our peasantry. He was one of those, who lent his valuable aid in the emancipation of the ryot from Indigo serfage. And he was quite consistent in opposing the Emigration Bll in the interest of the poor cooly. But he committed the unpardonable error of saying that "he fully endorses the remarks of the British Indian Association." He was accordingly sat upon in Council by no less a personage than the Minister of Law and Justice, who contemptuously described him "a Babu," and denounced him for venturing to petition against the Bill because he was a Judge of the Small Cause Court. When race-hatred springs forth from the lips of Hon'ble Members of Council, should His Excellency the Viceroy wonder that such feeling permeates the lower strata of European society in this country? His Excellency is setting a noble example in his own person in the way of assuaging race-antagonism—and we crave leave to assure His Excellency that though it has been our misfortune to differ from him in respect of this Bill, our respect for his high character and generous heart remains unshaken—but this is the way some of his Hon'ble colleagues in his august presence act. Then Babu Kunjolal was condemned because he was a Judge of the Small Cause Court. But did not the late Recorder of Leeds take a most active part in the extension of suffrage, and in the late elections in England, and was not his memory honored for the services thus rendered by him?

WE HAVE RECEIVED a copy of the petition of the Indian Association against the Emigration Bill. We thank this Association for responding to our appeal, though almost at the twelfth hour. The petition runson the lines of the memorial of the British Indian Association. Like the British Indian Association it regrets that there was no native appointed to the Tea Commission of last year, that the contract is not to be explained to the coolie before registration, that the period of contract is extended from 3 to 5 years, that the Bill sanctions both free emigration and restricted emigration, and legalizes arrest without warrant. The Association prefaced its statements and arguments by the following extract from a Book of Travels of a Brahmo Missionary:

"*Traveller.*—What part of the country do you come from?
Coolie.—I come from Balasore.
Traveller.—What place are you bound for?
Coolie.—I really don't known.
Traveller.—From where have you come here?
Coolie.—From Calcutta.
Traveller.—How did you come to be a Coolie?
Coolie.—A person who met me near Baral azar (in Calcutta) told me, that he would get me employment in the house of a European. I asked him how far off was the house of the gentleman whom I was to serve. He said it was very near Calcutta. I am an Uriya, and do not understand Bengali nor Hindustani; and when I was brought before the Sahib by the man referred to above, I simply answered "yes" to all the question that were asked of me, and I put my name down upon a piece of paper. I thought I had secured for myself a good appointment. But now I have been reduced to this miserable condition. I have lost caste being obliged to eat with the other coolies on board this steamer, and I am separated for ever from my friends and my people who probably are under the impression that I am now in Calcutta employed in some office."

With reference to this extract His Excellency the Viceroy was pleased to remark: "I have no doubt that that is a perfectly fair statement of the knowledge of many of these coolies." And His Excellency was right. It was only the other day an inspector of schools mentioned to us that while travelling in the district of Midnapore he met several gangs of coolies, and he questioned them about their destination, and they answered that they were going to a *Saheb's* garden (not *tea* garden) somewhere near Calcutta to rear vegetables and flowers! This is the way poor ignorant coolies are enticed away, and they lose their caste in the bargain! And yet they are considered free agents and their labour voluntary!

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN GENERAL DEBILITY AND EMACIATION.—In cases of Debility and Emaciation, the powerful curative influence of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is graphically described by Sir Henry Marsh, Bart, M.D., Physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland, who, after extensive use, strongly recommended this preparation, and observed: "I have frequently prescribed Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. I consider it to be a very pure Oil, not likely to create disgust, and a therapeutic agent of great value." This eminent Physician remarks: "With strumous and emaciated subjects, and where the general health is impaired, this remedy tells with peculiar efficacy. The reviving and reanimating effects of a regular daily course of this animal Oil are highly satisfactory. Its favourable action on the system is renovating; it checks progressive emaciation, restores the yielding health, rebuilds as it were, the tottering frame, and brings about a most remarkable and salutary change in all vital functions." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signatures of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77 Strand, London.

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 14th January, 1882.

As regards last week's transactions there has been no new feature. We give below the usual details:

Piece-Goods.—This market has been rarely quiet and many dealers have taken advantage of this opportunity to resort to the performance of the great religious bathing at Allahabad held on the 12th instant with the hope of washing away former difficulties and securing good luck for their present business. This belief might to some extent stimulate operations and promote the interests of Piece-Goods trade.

Exports.—This market has not also presented any notable feature except a week's sale of Indigo and Tea, which are expected to come to an end erelong.

Rice.—This market continues easy in consequence of free and large supplies; about 60,000 bags of 2 mds. each of the following kinds found buyers at the rates quoted below:

Table gross	...	...	1-14 to 2-2 ₹ mds.
Cookrahati	...	...	1-6 to 1-7 ,,
Ballam	...	...	1-12 to 2 ,,
Kheeari	...	...	1-9 to 1-11 ,,
Raree	...	...	1-9 to 1-11 ,,

MONETARY.

Tightness continued to prevail in this market rendering performance of transactions difficult, although 9 per cent. cotinues to be the minimum rate at the Bank of Bengal, still the scarcity is much felt at the Bazar.

GOVT. SECURITIES

Have rather been in less demand and prices declined, they have since recovered and were at the close as following:

4 %	...	101 to 101-2
4½ %	...	109-4 to 109-6.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Have also been inactive but steady, and Tea stocks chiefly were in request.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	Rs.	As.	P.
S. Venkatta Cheelum Esq., Jaital.....	5	0	0
M. S. Taylor, Esq., C.S., Soory.....	13	0	0
Secretary N. G. Library, Solapore.....	13	4	0
Moulvi Azurl Huq, Sarun.....	13	4	0
Secretary Shimoga Reading Room	1	10	0
T. S. Nursing Row, Chittore	6	10	0
Rai Neemychurn Bose Bahadur, Bhudruck...	15	0	0

	Mohamed Unais Ali, Shillong	5	0	0
	J. D. Harvey, Esq., Debrughur	3	0	0
	H. H. Maharja Holkar, Indore	13	4	0
	Secretary, Reading Club, Bibigunge	3	5	0
	V. N. Tirumala Chariar Esq., Bangalore	20	0	0
Baboo	Bany Madhub Mookerjea, Balasore	13	4	0
,,	Anund Gopal Chatterjea, Bangore	3	5	0
,,	Mohendralal Roy, Samta	10	0	0
,,	Anund Gopal Chatterjea, Bhagulpore	3	5	0
,,	Mohendranath Bhattacharjea, Sookchar	13	4	0
,,	Neemychurn Mookerjea, Cattuck	6	10	0
,,	Upendranath Gangooly, Motihari	13	4	0
,,	Gopalchunder Mookerjea, Chyebasa	4	0	0
,,	Hurrishchunder Shaw, Nowada	6	10	0
,,	Hurrycoomar Dutt, Tipperah	6	10	0
,,	Kaliprusunno Sircar, Noakhally	13	4	0
,,	Gungaprosad Sahib, Kourh	13	4	0
,,	Girdhari Lal, Brindaban	13	4	0
,,	Nundlal Pramanik, Sylhet	6	0	0
,,	Dhuckinachurn Sen Goopta, Chachar	6	10	0
,,	Ockoorchunder Chowdry, Chittagong	13	4	0
,,	Kinaknath Surmah, Shillong	6	10	0
,,	Bungshidhur Mohapathur, Jajpur	19	14	0
,,	Koylashchunder Chatterjea, Benares	20	0	0
,,	Hurymohun Guha, Tipperah	10	0	0
,,	Beharylal Roy Chowdry, Lakutia	13	4	0
,,	Brajendranandan DasMohapattra, Midnapur	13	4	0
,,	Janokybullub Sen, Mohigunge	13	4	0
,,	Mohendranath Das Mohapattra, Roghoonathpore	2	0	0
,,	Ramchunder Bhomic, Thacoorgung	20	0	0
,,	Luksmi Sunkar Missri, Benares	13	4	0
,,	Grischunder Chuckerbutty, Dighaputty	4	0	0
,,	Gopimohun Sen, Cattuck	5	0	0
,,	Anachichundha Guha, Mymensingh	3	9	0
,,	Kedarnath Roy, Bankipore	10	0	0

ERRATUM.

For ,, Hurrydas Ghose, Hosungabad Rs. 13-4 read 13 0 0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*January* 11, 1882.

GENERAL.—The services of Mr. A. P. MacDennell are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Department of Finance and Commerce.

Babu Girindranath, Mitra Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hazaribagh, is allowed leave for fifteen days under rule, 2. section 136, Chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Mr. A. J. Fraser, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Naraingunge, Dacca, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870, in that district.

Babu Bepinbehary Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Manickgunge Division of the district of Dacca, is vested with the powers of a Collector, under Act X of 1870 in that Division.

Mr. R. M. Towers, District and Sessions Judge, Tipperah, is allowed leave for one month and five days under section 71 and 72-2 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st February 1882, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. C. B. Garrett, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Moorshedabad, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Tipperah, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. R. M Towers, or until further orders.

Babu Girindranath Mitra, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hazaribagh, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act VII (B.C.) of 1880 and Act IX (B.C.) of 1880.

Moonshee Mahomed Ghowsi, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector Durbhunga, is allowed leave for one month and eleven days, under Rule 2, Section 136, Chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Babu Rungalall Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Howra, is allowed leave for six months under sections 127 and 139, Chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 19th February 1881.

Babu Shamachurn Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Julpigoree, is allowed leave for two months, under Section 127, Chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Babu Rajonicoomar Dutt, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Noakholly, returned to duty on the 26th December 1881, from the leave granted to him under orders of the 6th August 1881.

In supersession of the order of the 26th December 1881, Mr. W. F. Merea, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to act until further orders as District and Sessions Judge of Midnapore. This cancels the order of the same date appointing Mr. L. B. B. King to act as District and Sessions Judge of Midnapore.

Babu Jodoonath Mookerjee, on special duty under the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department of the Government of Bengal, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in the Deoghur District of the district of the Sonthal Pergunnahs, with effect from the 2nd December 1881.

Babu Kustorilal is appointed to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the First Grade in the Chota Nagpore Division, with effect from the 28th April 1881, but will continue to act as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Purnea, until further orders.

Babu Satya Tarun Mookerjee, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Hazareebagh, is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the First Grade, *vice* Babu Kustori Lall, with effect from the 28th April 1881.

Mr. T. D. Beighton, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted temporarily to the Sudder Station of the district of 24-Pergunnahs.

Advertisements.

TO LET

No. 5, Kristodas Pal's Lane.
,, 13, Modhoo Roy's Lane.
Apply to Printer.

WANTED for the Chittagong Municipality an Overseer on a salary of Rs. 80 rising to Rs. 100 a month. He must have the qualifications of an Upper Subordinate of the D. P. W. and be able to level and survey as well as to undertake the laying out and construction of metalled and unmetalled roads and must have a fair knowledge of drainage and sanitary requirements. He must also be thoroughly up in accounts and be able to keep them as well as his correspondence in English. He must understand Bengali.

Apply stating age and qualifications to Vice-Chairman. Only copies of testimonials to be sent as they will not be returned.

NOTICE.

Wanted, for the Tipperah District Road Cess Department, an Overseer for 4 months. He must possess the necessary qualification of an overseer of the P. W. D., and have had practical experience in canal work, salary Rs. 60 and (conditional) travelling allowance Rs. 20 per month.

Applications with copies of testimonials to be sent on or before the 25th instant.

H. W. HUGHES, *C. E.*
District Engineer, Tipperah.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Mackenzie Lyall & Co. will sell by auction in the Exchange Commercial Sale Rooms on Friday the 27th January 1882, an extensive and well assorted consignment of Musical Instruments being the annual sending of the firm whose former Invoices have met with general approbation.

To be on view the day previous to sale.

BAG BAZAR SEMINARY.

The General Committee of the above Institution have much pleasure in announcing that arrangements have now been completed for the teaching of boys up to Entrance standard, and that they have commenced to admit pupils from the 1st of January 1882. Parents and guardians of boys are also informed that the Seminary is under the able superintendence of a young gentleman who holds the degree of Bachelor of Arts and is highly recommended by Pandit Maheschandra Nyayaratna, C. I. E.

Purnachundra Mitter,
General Superintendent,
Bag Bazar Seminary.
66-Bag Bazar street.

LOST.

A bundle of medical leave papers while driving in a hackney carriage from Bhowanipore to Pataldanga. Any person bringing the same to 38, Chuckerbarea Road, Bhowanipore, will receive a reward of Rs. 10.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

Sealed Tenders are invited and will be received by the undersigned up to 3 P.M. of the 30th instant for the supply of the undermentioned materials for cart wheels and shafts.

CLASS I.

Naves, Sissowood, 12 inches long by 11 inches diameter in number ... 420

Felloes, Sisoowood, outside rad=2 ft. $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches inside rad=1 ft. $10\frac{5}{8}$ inches, 2 ft. long by $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches by 3 inches, in number ... 11,000

CLASS II.

Spokes, Soondree wood, 2ft. 2 inches by 2 inches by 3 inches, in number ... 9,000

Shafts, Soondree wood, cut to templets ... 340

Do. do. straight ... 160

All the wood to be squared, rough sawn or axe-trimmed, to be of the best quality free from cracks and imperfections—to be delivered at the Entally stores within 9 months of the accepted tender. Delivery to commence within 6 weeks, and progress uniformly to the completion of the contract.

Tenders may be submitted separately for the articles classed I and II or for both. In either case they must be accompanied with earnest money of Rs. 250 for each class.

A successful tenderer must sign a deed of contract and for its proper fulfilment find a security deposit of Rs. 500. The deed must be duly stamped and registered at his own expense within 6 weeks of acceptance of the tender by the Chairman. In case of failure earnest money will be liable to be forfeited without further notice.

Further information may be had on application to

RAJCHUNDER GHOSE,
Superintendent of Stores.

WANTED a Head Master for the Shibpore Higher Class English School. Salary Rs. 50 rising to Rs. 75. None need apply who has not passed the M.A. Examination, Apply to Baboo Dino Bundhoo Mookerji, Secretary.

WANTED a man to superintend Zemindari and Indigo factory work. Salary Rs. 50, applications to be sent by post to the manager, Nobabibhakar 35, Beniatola Lane Putteldanga, Calcutta.

MOZOOMDER & CO.

TAILORS, MERCERS &C.

373/1 UPPER CHITPORE ROAD, JORASANKO.

CALCUTTA.

SPECTACLES

JUST RECEIVED

A CONSIGNMENT OF BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES CONCAVE AND CONVEX POSITIVELY SUITABLE FOR DEFECTIVE SIGHT AND *DIFFERENT* AGES.

Gentlemen residing in the Muffusil, and desiring to have our Spectacles are respectfully requested to send a clear statement which shall at least consist of the following:—

(*a.*) Age.

(*b.*) General state of health.

On receipt of the above statement we can select the suitable number, as we send dresses having the measurement from Muffusil.

Price for:—	Rs.	As.	P.
Steal Frame	4	0	0
Silver ,,	6	0	0
Gold ,,	16	0	0

Orders should accompany a remittance.

Orders of Coat, shirts &c. are supplied at due time.

A Special General Meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall on Tuesday the 17th January 1882, at 3 P.M.

Business to be brought forward.

1. Baboo Judoolall Mullick to move that as Mr. Harrison, the present Chairman, has been confirmed in his appointment by Government that the allowance of Rs. 3000 a month and Rs. 500 house-rent which he drew as Officiating Chairman, be also confirmed by this meeting.

2. The Revd. Dr. K. M. Banerjee to move that the license which according to a vote of the Commissioners in meeting was granted in December last to Baboo Anathnath Dey to use a certain place, viz., 159, Manicktolla Street as a bazar for the sale of meat, fish and vegetables, &c., having expired on the 1st of January current by the natural operation of law and the bazar itself meanwhile having proved a serious nuisance to the neighbourhood, causing or fostering disease, and that with fatal termination at least in one instance this meeting is now of opinion that the said license should not be renewed this year, under existing circumstances, and that the Executive be instructed to adopt all possible means for the removal of that nuisance.

3. To confirm the Resolution of the Town Council, accepting the tender of Messrs. Watt & Co., for engines for unfiltered water-supply.

4. Letter from the Government of Bengal, forwarding a copy of a despatch from the Secretary of State for India and a memorandum by the Army Sanitary Commission on the report at the Calcutta Municipality for 1879.

5. To confirm the Proceedings of the Town Council at meetings held on the 26th and 31st December 1881, and 7th January, 1882.

6. Proceedings of the water-supply extension Committee, at a meeting held on the 22nd December, 1861.

7. Proceedings of the Assessment Committee, at a meeting held on the 30th December.

8. Proceedings of the Tramway Committee, at meetings held on the 5th and 7th January.

9. Proceedings of the Bustee Committee, at meetings held on the 3rd September and 25th October 1881.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secy. to the Corporation.

CHIARINI'S
CIRCUS
AND
MENAGERIE
Monday, January 16,
ANOTHER GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE.
WHEN A MAGNIFICENT PERFORMANCE WILL BE RENDERED.
DOORS OPEN AT 3 O'CLOCK, TO COMMENCE AT 4.
Visitors to the two Performances
(AFTERNOON & NIGHT)
TO BE GIVEN TO-DAY WILL HAVE A SPLENDID.
OPPORTUNITY OF VIEWING THE PLANTS.
AND
FLORAL ORNAMENTATIONS.
THE WAVING FLAGS
AND
BANNERS OF ALL NATIONS,
AND THE
PROMENADES WHICH WERE SPECIALLY ARRANGED.
BY
SIGNOR CHIARINI,
ON FRIDAY IN HONOR OF
THE PATRONAGE EXTENDED.
TO HIS
ESTABLISHMENT.
LAST NIGHT.
BY HIS EXCELLENCY.
THE MARQUIS OF RIPON,
K.G., P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.,
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.
OPEN EVERY NIGHT,
AT 8 O'CLOCK.
CHIARINI'S
Royal Italian Circus
AND
Performing Animals.
Seating accommodation in the Mammoth Circus Pavilion for 5,000 People.
A HIGH-TONED
STYLISH, AND ELEGANT ARENIC
Entertainment,
LADY AND GENTLEMAN ARTISTS,
FROM THE
Best Equestrian & Gymnic Schools
OF
EUROPE AND AMERICA.
IN WONDERFUL & CLASSIC HORSEMANSHIP,
AND
Astounding Gymnastic and Acrobatic Feats.
Signor CHIARINI'S (The King of Horse Educators.) Splendid and Unrivalled Collection of Thoroughbred and highly Trained Horses and Ponies
CONSTANT CHANGES OF PROGRAMME.
All the latest and most unobjectionable
NOVELTIES OF THE ARENA.
Will be introduced in Rapid succession during the remainder of the season in Calcutta.
CHIARINI'S PARAGON OF SHOWS.
Doors open at 3 o'clock.—Performance to commence at 4.
Plan of the Seats can be seen at the Circus Ticket office, where Tickets will be on sale to-day and daily from 9 a. m.
Accommodating Parties who may wish to secure Seats in advance.
Children under Ten and Soldiers under the rank of Officers, half Price.
EXCEPT TO BOXES AND GALLERY.

Prices of Admission.

BOXES WITH SIX CHAIRS	...	Rs. 30
SINGLE CHAIR IN BOX	...	... 5
ZENANAS WITH PRIVATE ENTRANCE FOR NATIVE LADIES (six chairs) no single chairs sold	... ...	... 30
DRESS CIRCLE CHAIRS	...	... 4
SECOND DRESS CIRCLE	...	... 3
STALLS (Carpetted Seats)	...	... 2
FIRST GALLERY	...	... 1
SECOND "	...	As 8

Children under 10 years half price except to Boxes and Second Gallery

Further particulars and information can be obtained on application to
G. S. SYKES,
Zemindaree Agent,
Kalliachuck, Maldah.
December 1881.

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.

9, Esplanade Row, Calcutta.

IMPORTERS OF

Excelsior Horse or Hand Power Lawn Mowers.

8 inches	Rs. 40	18 inches	Rs. 110		
10 "	" 50	20 "	" 125		
12 "	" 65	25 "	With shafts and seat...	" 300	
14 "	" 80				
16 "	" 95	30 "	" " " ...	" 400	

Grass Boxes if required.

For	14 and 16"	18"	20"	inch,
	Rs. 8	10	12	each.

Garden Rollers.
DOUBLE CYLINDER.

18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	inches
Rs. 50	60	70	80	90	110	150	200	each.

Galvanized Iron Wire Netting

Mesh	¼	¾	1	1¼	1½	1⅝	2	inch.
Rs.	2	1·4	1	0-14	0-10	0-8	0-8	p. yd. 2ft. wide
	3	1-14	1 8	1-4	0-15	0-12	0-12	" 3 " "

Border for Croquet Ground, As. 12 per yard.
4 Inches Galvanized Netting 3 feet wide, As. 14 per yard.

Garden Watering.

1½	2	3	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	20	Qts.
Rs.	2-8	3-8	4	4-8	5-4	5-8	6	6-8	3-12	10-8	Each.

Glenny Watering Pots.

2	3	4	6	Quarts
3	3-8	4	5	Each.

Edging Knives, Handled.
Rs. 3-0 each.

Transplanting Tools.
Rs. 3-12 each

Scythes.
Fitted with Sneads, Nebs, and Stone for Sharpening, Rs. 8-0
Extra Stones, As. 8, each.

10 per cent. Discount of the above prices for Cash.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,
Calcutta.

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION OF INDIAN ART, MANUFACTURES, 188182.

The Exhibition is open to the public from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. on the under named 5 days in week at the daily rates specified.

Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays	}	One rupee each person
Saturdays	...	Eight annas
Sundays	...	Four "

Season Ticket holders are entitled to admission on all the above-named days between 9 and 5 P.M. but the Exhibition is strictly closed, on Mondays and Fridays.

To be published from the 31st January 1882.

THE ANTI-CHRISTIAN.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL.

EXPOSING THE ABSURDITIES OF CHRISTIANITY.

EDITED BY

Kaliprasanna Kavyabisharad F. A. C. S. Member of the National Secular Society, London.

The Antichristian will publish in its own columns what any Christian may have to say against its arguments. It defies all.

Annual subscription including postage—Rs. 3.

48 & 49 BALORAM BOSE'S *Ghat Road, Calcutta S.*

GOALANDA AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION 1882.

Will be held from Sunday the 12th February (1st Falgun) till Sunday the 19th February (8th Falgun) both days inclusive. The bazar will be opened in the Exhibition ground on Wednesday the 1st February (20th Magh) and will last till the close of the month.

Prizes will be awarded to the exhibitors of best specimens of Agricultural produce, Indigenous country produce, live-stock &c.

Shop keepers wishing to open their stalls in the Exhibition ground should apply before the 1st February.

K. J. BADSHAH, *Subdl. Officer and President.*

NOTICE OF SALE
AT
RAMPORE BEAULEAH, RAJSHAHYE,
OF
VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES.

MESSRS. STEEL McINTOSH & Co., (*In Liquidation*)
versus
The Estate of MRS. E. R. MASEYK, & MESSRS. MASEYK.

The rights, title, and interests of the judgement-debtors, consisting of an undivided 10 annas share in the undermentioned Zemindaries, Putnees, Jotes and Indigo Factories, &c., &c., will be sold in the Court of the District Judge of Rajshahye, on Monday, the 16th January 1882.

The Liquidators of Messrs. Steel, McIntosh & Co., who own the remaining 6 annas share of the said property, hereby notify that if fair and adequate prices are offered at the said Civil Court Sale, the purchaser or purchasers will have the option of taking over the said remaining 6 annas share at the same time at proportionate rates, and engage to sell and convey their said share as aforesaid.

The special attention of Capitalists is invited to this sale of very valuable landed estates.

Lot No.	Munda Collectorate Towjee No.	NAMES OF MEHALS.	Area of 16 anna share.	Steet Jummah.	Sudder Jummah.
		ZEMINDARIES.	Bigas	Rs. As. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	9	Mouza Bansbarria ...	283 0	160 13 6	23 6 0
2	15	Kismat Pergunnah Bahadurpore ...	716 0	268 8 9	158 4 0
3	51	Kismat Pergunnah Dogachee ...	3818 0	1489 3 8	308 14 0
4	112	Mouza Jogodalla ...	562 0	231 5 0	53 14 0
5	198	Pergunnah Pardear, 13g. 2k. share ..	6804 0	169 9 11	54 0 0
6	244	Mouza Goamalty, with a demi-upper-roomed dwelling house and two valuable Malda Mango Tree Gardens ...	1231 0	441 10 6	133 6 0
7	341	Inglish Biaspore Jageer Ron Singh Sepoy ...	12 13	136 1 5	5 1 0
8	479	Mouza Amanat Inglish ...	5187 6	1019 1 8	691 12 0
13	555	Kismat Sahabajpore	2973 0	1282 8 5	703 9 0
14	497	Turuff Joyrampore..	1266 0	287 13 6	210 6 0
15, 16, 17	525, 526, 544	Turuff Hamidpore (with the exception of Hurishpore Bisasenpore) ...	12600 0	3593 5 1	874 0 0
18	543	Berodi Kakreebadha	1128 0	101 4 0	81 3 0
19	37	Karia Chandpore 15 g. share ..	1804 0	72 11 9	35 10 3
24	472	NowbharatteeChandpore Khasmehal, 2as. 15g. share, properietary title ... Also several small Jagrees and Lakherajes	4361 0	332 1 9	236 1 6
		PUTNEES			
25	89 & 44	Pergunnah Hablidanda and Domaichuck ...	10809 0	3060 2 4	1280 0 0
26	225	Mouza Hosnabad Degore, 9as. 15g. ...	2440 0	508 9 4	220 0 0
28	...	JoteGopallee 5as 10g. 3kr. 1kt. share ...	1325 0	295 11 11	132 13 0
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32	...	Jote in MouzaTiskattee, Pergunnah Kamalabarree ...	1416 0	1238 8 6	550 0 0
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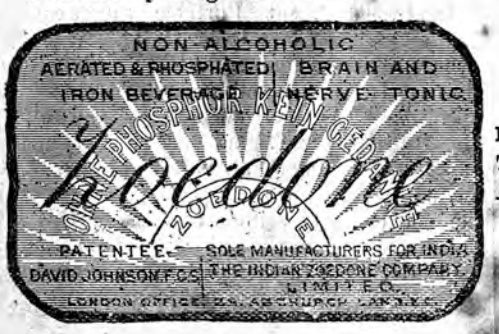

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